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GDR DELEGATE SPEAKS AT VIENNA PLENARY SESSION

AU031834 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 31 Oct 80 p 7

[CTK correspondent's report: "West Sabotages the Vienna Negotiations; the Head of the GDR Delegation Speaks"]

[Text] Vienna, 30 Oct (CTK)--At the 251st plenary session held at Vienna's Hofburg on Thursday, the head of the GDR delegation, Ambassador Andre Wieland, devoted his speech to the balance sheet of the results of 7 years of negotiations on the reduction of the numerical strength of troops and armament in Central Europe.

The GDR delegate emphasized that the objectives of the negotiations, on which both sides--after preliminary consultations--agreed, were clear. At that time no one voiced doubts about the correctness of those objectives. And yet--in spite of that--no agreement has been reached in Vienna.

However, the socialist countries are not responsible for this situation, A. Wieland emphasized. The number of initiatives which they have submitted is remarkable--beginning with the extensive proposal of 8 November 1973 and ending with the latest proposal of 10 July 1980. There has not been a single year in which they did not submit a significant proposal. There has not been a single round of talks without their active endeavors for progress. The socialist countries' profound interest in the success of the Vienna negotiations is also attested to by the fact that in 6 years the socialist countries have not only not increased the number of their troops in central Europe, but--on the contrary--the Soviet Uni .. has even unilaterally reduced its armed forces and armament in this region.

The Western participants, Ambassador Wieland said further, since the very beginning have been developing a concept that is at variance with the principles and objective of the Vienna negotiations. They have tried in every phase of the talks to gain unilateral advantages for themselves. Of course, the main and real reason why an agreement could not be signed is the escalation of NATO's armament and, among other things, the reinforcement of the detachments of the NATO member countries in central Europe. Here is the answer to the question why the West does not agree to "freeze" the numbers even for 1 year.

"However, the socialist countries had nevertheless undertaken far reaching compromises and gone to meet their counterparts halfway. If today for the first time we are witnessing a certain rapprochement in the two sides' positions, then this is the result of the prerequisistes which the Warsaw Pact countries' compromise has created," Ambassador Wieland emphasized.

SOCIALIST PROPERTY PROTECTED BY WORKERS, TRADE UNION'S

AU050831 Tirana PUNA in Albanian 24 Oct 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Socialist Property--The Granite Foundation of Our Socioeconomic Order"]

[Text] Protecting and further strengthening socialist property has been and remains a patriotic duty of every worker in our country and of every member of the trade union organization because socialist ownership of the means of production forms the granite foundation of our socioeconomic order. Therefore whoever touches or damages socialist property in fact touches and damages our socialist order.

Looking at the place and role of socialist property in that way it is necessary to understand that its development and reinforcement strengthens and invigorates the economic base of the dictatorship of the proletariat. It is one of the important factors which, with everyone's effort, helps the systematic elevation of the workers' well-being, the growth of internal accumulation and the achievement of extended socialist reproduction, the creation of new jobs and the strengthening of the defense potential of our socialist homeland. But the party has looked at and has treated socialist property from its social aspect also, as an important objective factor which continually broadens and strengthens the base of proletarian ideology, cultivates socialist awareness in all workers and educates them to place general interest above self-interest. Lenin emphasized that communism begins where a totally self-denying concern appears for the protection of every gram of grain, coal, iron and other products for the benefit of socialist society.

Socialist property has increased and strengthened a lot both in the cities and the countryside because of the party's correct policy for the development of the economy. At the end of 1978 the initial value of the basic funds of our socialist economy reached some tens of billions of leks, of which about 87 percent was in the sphere of material production. Further great wealth is represented by raw and other materials, mineral and energy resources and other surface and underground wealth. These have been increased, consolidated and discovered by our young people, with the toil, sweat and sacrifice of our working class, the cooperativist peasantry and the aid of our people's intelligentsia. They are also the true owners of the property. Therefore the question of its protection, growth and good administration is not a question of desire, but a duty for all.

The problems of development, of further strengthening, of protection and the best use of our socialist property assume great importance at the current stage of development of our revolution and socialist construction, under conditions of our country not accepting any kind of aid or credit from capitalist or revisionist countries, when more than ever, all our development depends completely on our own forces. Comrade Enver Hoxha said at the 7th AWP Congress that the decisive factor which ensures the "protection, defense, strengthening and further development of our socialist property is the placing of all the people in its guard."

The party has seen and still sees the socialist attitude towards property as a measure of the political and ideological consciousness of our workers and of the results of their concrete actions in production and in all the other spheres of social life.

The roads of the growth, development and reinforcement of socialist property are known to the trade unions organizations. The main one is the struggle to fulfill economic state plans, not only in terms of quality but also quality and assortment, in the economic and financial indicators. Every nonfulfillment of the state plan, as happens in some industrial, mining, transportation or construction enterprises, results in that a good part of the production costs are spent without having the necessary effect, thus increasing the cost of products and reducing the internal socialist accumulation.

Socialist property is also damaged in those cases when productive capacities are not utilized as they should be, or when planned capital repairs are not carried out, as happens in some enterprises, where each year tens of millions of leks are not spent according to the plan for stipulated repairs.

Socialist property grows and is strengthened by reducing imports and increasing exports, by producing complete factories and production lines with advanced technology in our country, thus raising labor efficiency, lowering costs and strengthening the regime of thrift everywhere.

As has been emphasized at the Eighth AWP Central Committee Plenum, the work which is being done and which should be intensified for the development and deepening of the technical-scientific revolution is particularly important. This road forms one of the basic links in resolving tasks in the sphere of the homeland's economy and defense, thus also in the growth and strengthening of socialist property. Great opportunities exist to undertake the intensification of the technical-scientific revolution on a wider front with the technical and material base that has now been created in our country. We have at our disposal today not only modern technology, but also cadres, specialists and highly qualified workers who have performed great and bold tasks.

But the protection, administration and reinforcement of socialist property is also a great social problem, as an area where the class struggle is waged in the economic sphere. A distinguishing characteristic is that delinquent elements who damage socialist property are hindered and a suffocating atmosphere is created for them, because of the work which the trade unions organizations carry out as instruments of the party and the revolutionary vigilance of workers educated by the party. Yet despite that, more than a few cases of alien manifestations in this sphere are noticed. There is still damage to socialist property; machinery, parts and various materials are left out in the rain, not cared for. Liberal and indifferent attitudes which should not be allowed by the trade unions organizations do exist. There are more than a few cases, where workers who, although interested in the fulfillment of their work norms and who do well, do not show the same concern for the norms pertaining to utilization of materials, for the careful use of machinery, for saving fuel and so forth. Data shows that in some enterprises, out of every 100 tons of steel only 55-60 tons of parts or machinery are produced, while at the same time in the "Enver Hoxha" automobile and tractor combine 72-80 tons are produced. The exceeding of norms for the use of materials also occurs in some timber combines, textile and metal enterprises and so forth. Last year in agricultural enterprises costs were surpassed by nearly 20 percent while income was fulfilled only 90 percent. In some construction projects the stipulated costs are exceeded or deadlines for their completion are delayed, which results in the freezing of monetary and material assets without production.

The big damages that these uneconomic actions cause our economy is obvious. The seriousness of the problem is even greater when we take into consideration that our country still imports a part of its raw materials from other countries where prices increase from day to day as a result of the deep economic crisis in which they are plunged. In that way, this year--as compared to last year--the import price of special iron and concrete was raised by nearly 30 percent, the price of galvanized iron by 25-30 percent, that of steel for construction parts 15-20 percent, cotton 20 percent and so forth.

Under conditions in which material expenditures constitute 60-75 percent of costs in many branches, serious work is required to reassess outmoded norms of material expenditure and for their rigorous implementation. Raw and other materials should be utilized in a complex way and better and cheaper substitutes should be found which can be secured in the country. As was also suggested by the Eighth AWP Central Committee Plenum, the improvement of production technology is a big reserve in that direction, where backwardness in some enterprises is noticed.

The elevation of the ideopolitical and technical-professional standard of the workers has particular significance in achieving even greater results. Without continually raising this standard in harmony with the requirements that the present stage of socialist construction sets, it would not be possible to correctly use socialist property and to advance production. It would not be possible to advance the uninterrupted development of the revolution in all spheres of life at the required pace. Sometimes when various production damages are analyzed, when poor quality goods are produced or scarcities in production occur, a chief cause is found to be lack of qualification, of implementation of proletarian and technical discipline at work. Therefore the problems require a greater threshing out by the trade union organizations.

The source of alien manifestations in the attitude towards the socialist property is the psychology and sentiment of private property, implanted for centuries, and which is kept alive and fed by the external pressures of bourgeois-revisionist ideology. Unconscientious attitudes towards property often arise from the lack of understanding of the importance and the big role that socialist property plays in the whole social and economic development of the country. They arise from the fact that not everyone deeply and properly understands the direct link between the reinforcement and development of socialist property and their own well-being, the prospective development and strengthening of the homeland's defense potential. It is also still not understood by everyone that everything created in our country carries the stamp of the people's sweat, pertains only to the people and is also in the service of their interests and well-being.

It is because of these reasons that the problems of development of socialist property, of strengthening socialist attitudes towards work and towards social property, of its best use and administration, have been and remain among the most basic problems of all educational and mobilized work of the trade union organizations.

POSITIVE RELATIONS WITH TURKEY HAILED ON ANNIVERSARY

AU041338 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 29 Oct 80 p 4

[Editorial article: "An Important Event for the Turkish People"]

[Text] Twenty-nine October is a memorable date in the history of the Turkish people. Fifty-seven years ago, on 29 October 1923, the Republic of Turkey was proclaimed. That victory of the Turkish people was the crowning of their anti-imperialist and antifeudal efforts and struggles lasting over many years. The proclamation of the republic was attained as a result of the persistent struggle of the Turkish people for freedom, national independence, the territorial integrity of their country and its progress, against the armed intervention of the imperialist powers of the entente. Led by Mustapha Kemal Ataturk, the Turkish people opposed the intervention and plundering intentions of the imperialist powers and compelled the latter to abandon their enslaving plans.

The victory achieved over the intervention of the imperialist powers and the proclamation of the republic secured not only Turkey's independence and integrity, but also helped it to emerge from absolutism, the sultanate and theocracy, thus enabling the Turkish people to emerge from medieval backwardness and embark on the road of development.

The Albanian people, who have nurtured and continue to nurture sentiments of friendship for the Turkish people, has always been and continues to be in favor of developing and consolidating relations between the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Republic of Turkey on the basis of the principles regulating relations between two sovereign countries in the common interests of the Albanian and Turkish peoples. Speaking about the relations of friendship between the two countries, Comrade Enver Hoxha said that "Good relations exist between the Republic of Turkey and Albania. Trade and cultural exchanges are developing regularly. [paragraph continues]

There is no reason why our peoples should not always be friends and live like good neighbors." The Albanian people are gladly observing that our country's relations with Turkey are friendly and that every opportunity exists for their further development, particularly in trade, cultural and other exchanges. The exchange of various trade, scientific, cultural and other delegations and mutual visits has served to strengthen the friendly relations between our two peoples. The respectful preservation of the bodies of Albanian patriots by the people of Turkey, the warm and friendly reception given to Albanian artistic ensembles in Turkey and the positive opinions expressed by the Turkish press about Albania are reflections of the mutually friendly sentiments between the Albanian and Turkish peoples.

Owing to their experience, the Balkan peoples know very well that in order to achieve their aggressive and expanionistic aims, the imperialist powers have in the past transformed the Balkans into a powderkeg and an area of intrigues, intervention and conflicts among the peoples of this peninsula. The current development of events indicates dangerous activity on the part of the imperialist superpowers in the Balkans for the same expansionistic aims even now. The peoples of this area understand that their own interests and the interests of peace and genuine security in the Balkans require that the countries of the peninsula should not involve themselves in the dangerous intrigues and machinations of the imperialist superpowers and that they should struggle against such intrigues and machinations. As an independent and peace-loving state, the People's Socialist Republic of Albania has always consistently pursued a policy of good-neighborliness in its relations with the neighboring countries and all the peoples of the Balkans. On this basis, the People's Socialist Republic of Albania has made and continues to make tangible strides for the normal development of bilateral relations in various fields of mutual interest and always in a positive direction. At the same time, the People's Socialist Republic of Albania has opposed and continues to oppose the attempts of the imperialists and social imperialists to create tension in the Balkans and to incite quarrels and complications.

On the 57th anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic of Turkey, the Albanian people address to the Turkish people cordial greetings and best wishes for their happiness and prosperity. At the same time, our people express, as always, the desire that the friendly relations between our countries may develop further for the good of our two peoples.

BRIEFS

ELECTRIFICATION CELEBRATION--25 October is the 10th anniversary celebration of the complete electrification of the country, when electrical energy reached the most remote regions. We are the only country in Europe with an active energy balance. We now produce over 150 times more energy than in the preliberation period. The metallurgical combine "Steel of the Party" alone consumes in 10 days what the country consumed in 1938. In 1980 it is anticipated that 1.8 times more electrical energy will be produced than in the 15 years of the first, second and third 5-year plans taken together. In 1980 about 20 times more energy will be produced in comparison with 1960, when the savage Khrushchevite revisionist blockade began against our country, and the installed generating power has increased 18 times. The power of the hydroelectrical plant "Light of the Party" in Fierze alone equals all the power of the generating sources we had in 1977. [Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 25 Oct 80 p 3 AU]

JUBILEE MEETING--A jubilee meeting was held this afternoon in Tirana on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Union of Writers and Artists of Albania. The meeting was attended by Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, Qirjako Mihali, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, and others. The meeting was also attended by a group of writers and artists from Kosovo, who have been invited to attend activities in the framework of the month of literature and arts. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 10 Oct 80 AU]

RADIO REPORTS CARTER LOSES PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

AU050915 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0530 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] As we have already announced, 2 hours ago President Carter acknowledged his defeat by Ronald Reagan, the Republican Party presidential candidate. So far 40 percent of the votes cast are reported. Reagan wins 50 percent, Carter 43 percent, and independent candidate Anderson 6 percent. As the U.S. news agencies admitted, the majority of the voters cast their votes tonight not so much because of their preference for either of the two candidates of the two big bourgeois parties, but because of their desire for a change. Under President Carter inflation reached about 13 percent, unemployment doubled and the real income of the people was substantially reduced.

At the same time Reagan's program does not show the way out of this situation. During the election campaign, Reagan called for further military efforts and for a policy from the position of strength. However, on the very eve of the elections, he was forced to a certain extent to take into consideration the realities and the mood of the U.S. public to alleviate the tax burden.

ZHIVKOV GIVES LUNCHEON FOR ICELAND'S FOREIGN MINISTER

AU041444 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] On 4 November Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, gave a luncheon in honor of Olafur Johannesson, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Iceland. The luncheon was attended by Comrades Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Andrey Lukanov, Milko Balev and members of the government.

SERBIAN ECONOMIC EXHIBITION CLOSES IN SOFIA

AU041832 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 2 Nov 80 p 2

[Text] Sofia, 1 Nov (TANJUG)--The exhibition "The Economy of the Socialist Republic of Serbia," at which some 200 production and other organizations of associated labor demonstrated the development and export possibilities of the economy of this republic, will close in Sofia today.

This very successful economic event met with a great response among Bulgarian citizens, business people and the public information media. During the 11 exhibition days, some 200,000 visitors passed through the large festival hall in which over 3,000 exhibits of virtually all branches of the Serbian economy were displayed.

As part of the exhibition, 24 scientific symposiums on scientific-technical cooperation were held in which some 750 professional and scientific workers of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and Bulgaria participated.

As part of the exhibition, Days of Belgrade were held in Sofia.

It was agreed that a similar exhibition of Bulgaria's economy should be organized in Belgrade next May.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO CRITICIZES PHILOSOPHICAL PERIODICAL

AU041636 [Editorial Report] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 30 October 1980 carries on pages 3 and 4 a 4,100-word article by Dragomir Ivanov, entitled "For a Correct Approach to the Past, for a Principled and Creative Atmosphere in the Sector of Scientific Criticism," dealing with a recently published book on philosophical subjects, and with a review of it carried by the periodical FILOSOFSKA MISUL (PHILOSOPHICAL THOUGHT).

The book in question is by Toncho Zhechev, published under the title "The Myth of Ulysses," and deals with the problem of neglecting the traditions of ancient village life in Bulgaria, which the author of the book highly idealizes. In his RABOTNICHESKO DELO article, Dragomir Ivanov, points out the shortcomings of this theory, which disregards the existence of contemporary socialist reality and gives too much preference to the idyllic life of the peasants in the past, without even acknowledging the existence of the workers class and the advantages of modern life.

On the other hand, Dragomir Ivanov also disagrees with the critical review published in issue No 7, 1980 of the periodical FILOSOFSKA MISUL written by Dr Iskra Panova. Dragomir Ivanov especially disapproves of the style and approach manifested in Iskra Panova's article about Zhechev's book. He describes Zhechev as "one of the most outstanding literary critics and scholars in Bulgaria" who certainly does not deserve such treatment. Dragomir Ivanov notes that the editorial board of the periodical FILOSOFSKA MISUL, in publishing such an article, is identifying itself with such views. He notes as follows in this connection: "It is particularly surprising that the editorial board of the periodical has adopted an approach which was rejected long ago and overcome by our scientific and scholarly circles. Criticism against certain shortcomings and errors of an outstanding author, has become in this case a gross attempt at rejecting his entire work and at undermining his reputation as a cultural and public figure by suggesting certain insinuations against him." This approach, according to Dragomir Ivanov, represents a deviation from the BCP's April line and is unworthy of a periodical which for so many years had been headed by academician Todor Pavlov, one of the most outstanding Bulgarian public and political figures.

Strongly emphasizing the necessity of free discussion in intellectual and scholarly life, Dragomir Ivanov dwells further on the style of such discussions, which should always be creative and never deteriorate into "witch hunts."

The RABOTNICHESKO DELO article also expresses its indignation at the fact that the periodical FILOSOFSKA MISUL is presenting intellectual life in Bulgaria and the ideological stands of Bulgarian intellectuals in a distorted light. Such generalizations, the article states, cast doubt on the very achievements of the party in the sphere of intellectual life and on the results of the long-standing efforts to achieve ideological unity on the basis of Marxism-Leninism. Dragomir Ivanov, in closing his article, states: "We do not close our eyes to the subjective and objective contradictions existing in our reality. Contradictions and problems do really exist. The theory about a so-called development 'free of conflicts' has been rejected long ago, not only by our literature and arts, but also in practical life. The heart of the matter is to correctly evaluate the existing negative phenomena and to take correct steps in overcoming them, so that the great truth of life should never be forgotten."

BRIEFS

AID TO TANZANIA--Sofia, 24 Oct (BTA)--Bulgaria is to equip the universal machine tools and wood-turning lathes works in the town of Moshi, Tanzania, with all the necessary machinery. Machinoexport foreign trade organization has been entrusted with the assembly work. Bulgaria is helping Tanzanian mechanical engineering with the training of cadres. Bulgarian aid will go also in the designing and building of a centre for the training of engineers and technicians, where some 2,000 students are to be instructed. Bulgarian specialists will be sent to the centre as instructors. The centre will have its gates open for students in 1983. Designers from the Bulgarian Agrocomplekt and engineers from the Tanzanian National Agriculture and Food Corporation have worked out a poultry farm project for 500,000 broilers and 60,000 laying hens. The poultry farm is to be built near Dar es Salaam. Bulgarian-made machinery operates in a factory processing 12 tons of cattle hide and 3,000 pieces of sheep and goat hide. The factory is in the town of Marogoro. [Sofia BTA in English 1320 GMT 24 Oct 80 AU]

REAGAN VICTORY VIEWED, PRESIDENT-ELECT PROFILED

Kerny Comment

LD051050 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 0600 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Excerpts] [Announcer] Dear listeners, as you have already heard, the wallpaper will be again changed in the White House--together with the rest of its contents. Such is the wish of the new first lady of the United States, Nancy Reagan, the wife of Republican candidate Ronald Reagan, whose entry into the White House has already been ensured. But what does this mean for American, and above all, for world foreign policy? I have put this question to my editorial colleague, Dusan Kerny, who followed the election through radio reports:

Let us first listen to some radio recordings. First, in Washington President Carter spoke briefly about his defeat before 0400, and shortly before 0600 President-elect Ronald Reagan made his announcement in the Century Hotel in Los Angeles; while not all results are known, both candidates consider the election as decided.

While much attention is being paid to Mr Reagan, the main question is what policy will the new government pursue? Let us refer to the results of the American elections since World War II. We see that Republican presidents won twice after serious crises. At the beginning of the 1950's, the Republican General Eisenhower defeated the Democrat Truman. It was expected that Eisenhower would prevent the serious and prolonged crises resulting from the aggressive war in Korea. In 1968 the Republican Nixon won when the Democratic President Johnson did not even run owing to the fiasco of more American aggression--this time in Vietnam. This means that the American voter sees the present situation as a serious crisis and therefore rejected Carter. It must be added that both the Republican presidents I have mentioned, Eisenhower and Nixon, the latter of whom was known as a rabid anticommunist, took part during their term of office in summit meetings with Soviet representatives.

Ronald Reagan's statements so far have not mentioned questions of cooperation, and nothing points in that direction. However, we must not concentrate on the personality; the key problem is that the world has considerably changed and American possibilities are considerably limited. as we have seen during the last 4 years. In a word, the world's problems and those of the United States itself are above-average while the politicians who have faced them have been of a merely average caliber. These politicians, too, are a reflection of the crisis of capitalism. It is essential to realize that world developments are going to generate among the American ruling class, and that is much broader than the president alone, realistic attitudes. The 4 years of stepped up confrontation and tension during President Carter's administration have not satisfied either the average American or the American voter, and this is borne out by the results of the election.

Profile of Victors

LD051014 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0800 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] The United States: According to preliminary results, Ronald Reagan, candidate of the Republican Party, has won in the presidential elections against the incumbent President, James Carter, who represented the Democratic Party.

According to the latest results, Reagan had received 458 votes in the electoral college while he needed only 270 votes for victory.

As we already reported, the necessary 270 votes were received by Reagan soon after 0400, when President Carter also announced his defeat and congratulated Reagan.

The 69 year-old Ronald Reagan, once a film actor and later the governor of California, has held no post in the last 6 years. He will become the 40th president in the history of the of the United States. He should assume office 20 January 1981. Even the Western mass media characterize the next American president as a devoted rightist with an anticommunist orientation. The new American vice president will be George Bush, who in the first half of the seventies held the posts of the permanent U.S. representative to the UN, the chairman of the National Committee of the Republican Party, the head of the U.S. Liaison Office in China, and then for 2 years the director of the CIA.

RUDE PRAVO SAYS U.S. SANCTIONS AGAINST USSR HAVE FAILED

LD031000 Prague CTK in English 0800 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] Prague, 3 Nov (CTK)--The "economic sanctions' by which Carter wanted to punish the Soviet Union in reality harmed the United States and other countries, RUDE PRAVO said today.

In connection with a statement of Japan's Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ito that representatives of the United States, Japan and E.E.C. countries would meet soon after the U.S. elections to review the sanctions, the daily pointed out that the USSR imported from the capitalist countries this year twice as much grain as last year, that U.S. firms delivered grain to the USSR through third markets, mainly in the Federal Republic of Germany, or falsified export documents.

Carter's policy of "sanctions" and embargo on grain supplies to the USSR has failed. The interests of the Western countries proved to be stronger than Washington's dictate. And not only that, it is evident that there are people in Western countries who realize that the development of trade with the socialist countries brings benefits to both sides, RUDE PRAVO added.

RUDE PRAVO SAYS NEW POLISH UNIONS 'AGAINST NORMALIZATION'

LD041120 Prague CTK in English 0935 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] Prague, 4 Nov (CETEKA)--Some of the leaders of the new Polish trade union organization Solidarity want to make dubious political capital of the unrest and concern about the future though they swear that these unions are apolitical, RUDE PRAVO said today.

Last week passed in Poland under obvious tension, the daily said, pointing out that the government had taken various steps to normalize life in the country but that some representatives of the new unions acted against normalization.

Although the representatives of the coordinating commission of Solidarity were received in the seat of the Polish Government on Friday, Solidarity did not lift the "strike alert." Tension and uncertainty are being deliberately prolonged since some of the leaders of Solidarity are obviously not interested in normalization, RUDE PRAVO said.

FOREIGN MINISTER CHNOUPEK LEAVES FOR TALKS IN GDR

LD041316 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek left for Karl Marx-Stadt today for a working meeting with Oskar Fischer, minister of foreign affairs of the GDR.

BRATISLAVA PRAVDA VIEWS FUEL SITUATION, ECONOMY MEASURES

AU040803 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 31 Oct 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Energy Conservation, the Order of the Day"]

[Excerpts] This year, increased attention was devoted not only to production enterprises, but also to preliminary supplies of coal to the population, to schools, for the housing economy, for medical care and other branches of the tertiary sphere. The CSSR Government charged the sector of fuel and power with the task of delivering at least 2.5 million tons of brown coal fuel to the marketable stocks of the Slovak Socialist Republic [SSR] in the first half of 1980--that is 54.1 percent of the planned annual amount. This task was not fulfilled, since the North Bohemian brown coal basin came up with a shortage of more than 132,000 tons; thus 50.8 percent of the annual deliveries were materialized during the half year. Then, in July, the deliveries of all kinds of coal fuel amounted to 59-percent fulfillment of the annual task; 63.5 percent of this was coke, in which the annual tasks were fulfilled almost 75 percent by the beginning of October. Such a situation made it possible to deliver larger preliminary supplies than last year to households, and to create more extensive reserves on dumps near long-distance, common heating facilities for the housing economy, hospitals, schools and so forth. True, it would be incorrect to regard the present state of affairs as one without any problems, because both these days and during the coming days of the last quarter of this year it will be a really complicated matter to transport another almost 1.3 million tons from the coal basins to their destinations in Slovakia--the tons that are still lacking in the final annual balance. At the same time it must be realized that railroad freight transport must simultaneously cope with the exacting duties of the campaign to transport agricultural produce.

Compared with last year, this year the lack of timber for fuel is manifested more palpably; by the beginning of August deliveries to the domestic market were almost 35,000 cubic meters less than planned; the figure for self-help by the population is also almost 30,000. The coal storage enterprise is distributing timber for fuel among consumers mostly only in amounts sufficient for igniting fires. On the other hand the deliveries of propane-butane heating gas are higher than last year.

The national committees, their energy commissions and the workers of all sectors must ensure, through organizational measures and regular control, that the uniform directive of the Federal Ministry of Fuel and Power Industry on the maximum limit for heating living premises, offices, conference rooms, classrooms, hotel rooms, eating places, theaters and movie theaters, set at 20 degrees centigrade, is adhered to in all places. The gymnastics halls, exhibition halls and kitchens for mass catering must not be heated above 15 degrees; workshops for fine mechanics not above 18-20 degrees; assembly halls for fine assembly work not above 16-18, and for coarse assembly work not above 12-14 degrees. It must be realized that overheating by a single degree increases fuel consumption approximately 6 percent. The operational bodies in housing and social premises with 24-hour heating, that means mostly housing enterprises, are duty bound to ensure a lower heating intensity during night-time fading-out, so that the inside temperature would drop there by 3-5 degrees; at the same time schools, administrative buildings and other premises with noncontinuous operations should be only minimally heated, so that the inside temperatures should not show more than 10 degrees.

The directive states that in the public lighting of streets, squares, roads and other areas, places with greater demands on communication, crossroads, curves with an obstructed view and pedestrian crossings should retain their lighting. It is also necessary to look for further possibilities to yet more effectively relieve the concentration at the beginning of first working shifts; this would change the rush on city and suburban transportation.

APPEAL SENT TO SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL IN CHARTER SPOKESMAN CASE

AU041400 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 4 Nov 80 p 5

[ARBEITER-ZEITUNG report: "Charter Appeal to the Socialist International for Battek"]

[Text] Vienna--"We are turning to you with an appeal to help detained Charter spokesman Rudolf Battek and, should he not be released, to ensure for him a public trial." That was stated in a letter to the Socialist International from 47 Czechoslovak civil rights fighters, including former CSSR Foreign Minister Jiri Hajek, the current Charter spokesman Mrs Marie Vromadkova and philosopher Ladislav Hejdanek.

The letter contests the charges brought against Battek and, with the aid of attached documents, proves that his state of health is serious. Nevertheless Battek was not released from custody after the conclusion of the investigation, nor was he given appropriate medical treatment, although his state of health has rapidly deteriorated in the past few weeks.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM MONGOLIA--A study delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee led by Karel Kovar, deputy head of a CPCZ Central Committee department, returned from Ulaanbaatar to Prague on 23 October. During its stay in Mongolia it studied the experience of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party in implementation of the conclusions of its 17th congress in the sphere of political-organizational work. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 Oct 80 p 8 AU]

MINISTER RETURNS FROM ROMANIA--Milan Kubat, CSSR minister of electrotechnical industry, returned from a 2-day official visit in Romania to Prague on 25 October. Kubat had talks with Ion Avram, Romanian minister of machine tool industry, on the development of CSSR-Romanian cooperation in the electrotechnical and electronics industries. [RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Oct 80 p 2 AU]

SCIENTIFIC SYMPOSIUM--Symposium Insymet 80, devoted to problems connected with measuring temperatures, acoustics and high frequencies, and the utilization of lasers in meteorology, opened in Bratislava on 28 October. The symposium is attended by more than 160 experts from Bulgaria, Hungary, the USSR, France, the FRG, Austria, Italy, Great Britain and the CSSR. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Oct 80 p 2 AU]

HISTORIANS COLLOQUIUM WITH GDR--A 2-day colloquium of CSSR and GDR historians on the theme "The Struggle Between Marxism and Revisionism in the Czech and German Workers Movement at the Turn of the Century," has begun in Schwerin. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Oct 80 p 7 AU]

SECURITY CORPS MEETING--On the occasion of the third meeting of youth of the security corps of socialist countries, held in the CSSR, delegations from Bulgaria, the CSSR, Cuba, Hungary, Mongolia, the GDR, Poland, Vietnam and the USSR were received on 27 October in Prague by CSSR Minister of Interior Jaromir Obzina. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Oct 80 p 2 AU]

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH FRG

LD041120 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0209 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] Berlin, 4 Nov (ADN)--Under the heading "Federal Republic Doctrines Which Disturb Peace and Detente in Europe," today's NEUES DEUTSCHLAND publishes the following commentary:

The FRG's attempts to interfere in the GDR's relations with third states are increasing. At the same time, plans are being laid so that should the Madrid meeting take place, attacks on the GDR will divert the meeting from solving its tasks. The excuse for this will be the raising of the minimum currency exchange requirement to DM25 for citizens from nonsocialist countries.

The question arises as to what the initiators of such theatrical thundering expect. Raising the minimum currency exchange requirement falls within the sole competence of the GDR. In the final analysis the GDR is not obliged to bear the costs of visitors' traffic. This is not contained in any international convention. It is, however, conspicuous that despite objection and warnings from the GDR Government, the competent authorities of the FRG and West Berlin have for some time, and to the detriment of the GDR, been exchanging DM 1 for M5. That is their affair. But to ward off harm to the GDR is the task of the GDR Government. The minimum currency exchange requirement is not, as West German propaganda states, a matter of an entrance fee, but a measure to prevent dishonest manipulation and dishonest speculative dealings with the GDR mark.

It is obvious that the dramatization of the increase in the minimum currency exchange requirement in the Federal German and West Berlin media is only a pretext to cover up the fact that for sometime in the FRG there has been an increasing desire to have a say in matters which concern only the GDR. For people who still cling to the fiction of the German Reich's 1937 frontiers, this is no fluke.

As is known, this fiction was again confirmed by the FRG Federal Constitutional Court in a leading decision of July, 1973. This is, therefore, an unquestionably revanchist doctrine officially held by the FRG. It proves, ever more noticeably, to be, as events show, a disruptive factor against peace, against detente and cooperation based on equal rights among states in Europe. It grossly violates international law. It breathes the evil spirit of Greater Germany chauvinism and means constant interference in the internal affairs of the GDR and other European states.

Let's look at the facts: The decision by the Federal Constitutional Court states that the imperialist German Reich, which perished in the flames of World War II, continues to exist. It states that "the German Reich has survived the collapse of 1945... the German Reich exists and it still possesses legal status." The logic of the aggressive assumption of the right of sole representation of this unholy memory goes on to maintain that the FRG is as a "state identical with the state, the German Reich," and it is "responsible for the whole of Germany."

But there is more. In complete contradiction to the spirit and letter of agreements valid in international law, it is announced that the FRG adheres to "the existence of one single Germany with one (single) German nation and one (single) German state authority." And with the same lack of consideration for reality and international law it is proclaimed: "The GDR belongs to Germany and, in relation to the FRG, cannot be regarded as a foreign country." The FRG thus claims for itself the role of guardian of a sovereign socialist German state, which cannot bode good and cannot be beneficial to relations between the two German states.

It is no surprise that the inventors and advocates of this doctrine are, in their attitude to GDR state citizenship [Staatsbuergerschaft] at war with international law. "German state citizenship [Staatsangehoerigkeit]" is, so Bonn maintains, "also the state citizenship [Staatsangehoerigkeit] of the FRG." It states, "A German state citizen [Staatsangehoeriger] within the meaning of the basic law is therefore not only a citizen of the FRG." The FRG quite simply grants itself the authority "to treat every GDR citizen who comes within the safety area of the Federal Republic and its Constitution as a German just like every citizen of the Federal Republic." Here there is "no legal difference between FRG citizens and other Germans." Do those people who thus dispute the personal sovereignty of the GDR and who in so doing permanently interfere in the internal affairs of another state, not even understand that this presumption is bound to seriously impede the normalization of relations between the two German states and can never be accepted? Cooperation cannot flourish in the atmosphere of revanchism.

The FRG's position in the question of the state border between the FRG and the GDR also violates international law. The decision of the Federal Constitutional Court of 1973, which Bonn refers to repeatedly, maintains "that it is a border under constitutional law, similar to those running between the Laender of the FRG." One would like to treat the GDR as a federal land of the FRG, like Bavaria or Hesse--a position clearly aggressive in nature. This is also made clear by the statement "that the FRG regards itself as being territorially incomplete." This sentence really has to be read twice!

Finally, the revanchist doctrine of the FRG includes the constant attempt to make West Berlin an integral part of the FRG. Thus, as if there were no quadripartite agreement on West Berlin, it is maintained that West Berlin has the legal status of a federal land of the FRG. The FRG at present consists of the federal Laender "including Berlin; the status of the land of Berlin of the Federal Republic of Germany is only reduced."

There is no doubt that the federal republican fiction of the German Reich violates all those principles, on the observance of which depend peace and detente in Europe and thus also cooperation among the European states. This applies to the Helsinki Final Act whose most important principles include the recognition of sovereign equality, the territorial integrity of states, the inviolability of their frontiers as well as noninterference in internal affairs. Bonn thus also violates the agreement on the bases of relations between the GDR and the FRG. Anyone can discover that in this agreement both sides undertake to proceed in their relations from the fact "that the jurisdiction of each of the two states is limited to its state territory. They respect the independence and autonomy of each of the two states in its internal and external affairs." Nor is it any different with the central provision of the quadripartite agreement on West Berlin, according to which West Berlin is not an integral part of the FRG and cannot be governed by it. And it must be remembered that the UN Charter likewise obliges all UN member states to be guided by the principles of the sovereign equality of states, respect for their independence, autonomy and territorial integrity as well as by the right to self-determination and nondiscrimination.

The facts therefore show that the FRG's nationalist-revanchist doctrines and the policy derived from them represent a constant source of disturbance to peaceful cooperation among the states of Europe. In particular they place an appreciable strain on relations between the GDR and the FRG. It can be said that Bonn's adherence to the fiction of the continued existence of the German Reich within the 1937 borders acts like a cancerous ulcer jeopardizing the results achieved in improving the situation in Europe and increasingly impeding progress. It is these very doctrines which, in connection with the NATO arms buildup aimed at altering the military blance, undermine the underlying political basis of detente in Europe.

TOASTS EXCHANGED, COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON VISIT BY BULGARIA'S TODOROV

Stoph Toast

AU3111801 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Oct 80 p 2

[Toast by GDR Council of Ministers Chairman Willi Stoph at a Berlin dinner given in honor of visiting Bulgarian Premier Stanko Todorov on 29 October 1980]

[Text] Dear Comrade Stanko Todorov, dear Bulgarian comrades and friends:

Permit me first of all to welcome you here again very cordially.

Your present visit to the GDR and the talks that were opened today again reflect the unbreakable friendship between our parties, states and peoples. This friendship is fulfilling the legacy of the unforgotten leaders of our revolutionary workers movement, Ernst Thaelmann and Gerogi Dimitrov, and the great traditions of the joint struggle of the German and Bulgarian workers class against imperialism, fascism and reaction.

Firm Fighting Alliance of Our Parties

Our agreement on all basic questions of socialist construction, bilateral relations and international development is characteristic of our fraternal collaboration that is firmly based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. This is very clearly expressed in the friendship treaty of September 1977, as well as in the practice of our relations which are again and again inspired by regular meetings of representatives of our parties and states.

Dear Comrade Todorov, the course of our talks so far has convinced me that the current meeting, too, will be marked by the same spirit.

The meeting between Comrade Erich Honecker and Comrade Todor Zhivkov of November last year in Sofia, and the agreements concluded on that occasion, are of decisive importance for the further development and deepening of our all-round fraternal collaboration.

Today we can already note that these agreements are being successfully implemented. Here it is being proved again that the driving force of this collaboration in all fields is the time-tested militant alliance of our Marxist-Leninist parties.

The agreements concluded in 1977 and last year on the main directions of our economic and scientific-technical cooperation are being implemented with good results.

The coordination of our countries' economic plans for the coming 5 years has been effected in principle, and a few weeks ago the foreign trade ministers agreed to increase the trade volume by another 40 percent over and above the already achieved volume. It is particularly to be welcomed that cooperation and specialization between the two countries are also experiencing a dynamic upswing.

The mutual conveyance of cultural values and accomplishments is of great importance for our two peoples' drawing still closer together. Permit me to express my conviction that the forthcoming days of friendship and culture of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the GDR next month will become a new, impressive manifestation of the fraternal affinity of our countries and peoples.

Dear comrades and friends, just as the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the GDR, too, is supporting with all its might the further incessant strengthening of the alliance with the USSR and the other fraternal countries, the unity and cohesion of the states of the socialist community, and their still closer collaboration within the Warsaw Pact and CEMA.

That is and will remain the decisive basis and guarantee of our further advances.

That is and will remain the decisive basis and guarantee of our further advances.

With their declaration of May 1980, the Warsaw Pact participating states have submitted a peace program that is in line with the requirements of international life. In this program the inseparable connection between socialism and peace is documented anew. The GDR consistently advocates the implementation of this peace program. In this spirit we also support the proposals for peace, security and disarmament recently submitted by the USSR to the UN General Assembly.

To Put an End to the Arms Race

In view of the fact that imperialism is dangerously exacerbating the international situation by its arms race, we declare most emphatically that the GDR, together with the anti-imperialist, progressive and peace-loving forces in the world, will continue to do everything for safeguarding peace.

The GDR is actively contributing toward the constructive preparation for, and implementation of the forthcoming Madrid meeting of the 35 participating states of the Helsinki Final Act.

As Comrade Erich Honecker recently declared in Gera, we proceed from the principle "in the interest of safeguarding peace first of all to end the arms race and to supplement political detente by disarmament." There is no acceptable alternative to detente.

As far as relations between the GDR and the FRG are concerned, let me state here once more: We can achieve normal relations only if they develop--as with other Western countries--on a basis of fully equal rights. The FRG must proceed without any reservation from the existence of two sovereign states, independent of one another, with different social systems, and it must abstain from any interference in the GDR's internal affairs.

Dear Comrade Todorov, in the course of our talk today we have heard with great joy your report on the dynamic, successful development in our fraternal country, the People's Republic of Bulgaria. We are impressed by the verve and the creative energy with which the Bulgarian working people, under the leadership of the BCP, are breathing life into the decisions of the 11th party congress and are making worthy preparations for the 12th party congress. We congratulate you on your successes.

Forever Linked With the USSR

The members of our party and all working people of our country are likewise preparing for the 10th SED Congress with great work performances. Under the slogan "The Best for the 10th Party Congress; Everything for the Good of the People!" A great mass initiative of our working people is developing.

This gives us the assurance that we in our republic--just as you in socialist Bulgaria--firmly linked with the USSR and the other states of the socialist community, will continue to march forward, to reliably protect what we have achieved, and to systematically expand it.

We would like to wish you, dear Bulgarian comrades and friends, new important successes in solving the great tasks for further shaping the developed socialist society in the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Dear comrades, I beg you to raise your glass with me and to drink:

--To the firm friendship and time-tested internationalist cooperation between the GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria;

--To the Central Committees of our parties and their representatives, Comrades Erich Honecker and Todor Zhivkov;

--To our firm, unshakable alliance with the party and the country of Lenin;

--To your health, dear Comrade Stanko Todorov, and to the health of all Bulgarian comrades and friends present here!

Todorov Toast

AU032033 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 30 Oct 80 p 6

[Toast by Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, at an official dinner given in his honor by GDR Premier Willi Stoph on 29 October 1980 in East Berlin]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Stoph, dear friends, once again we are among you--our loyal friends in struggle and ideas. I most sincerely thank you for the invitation addressed to me to visit the GDR, and for the cordial hospitality and friendly feelings which have surrounded us since the very first moment of our arrival in Berlin.

You, Comrade Stoph, just spoke sincere and cordial words about the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Bulgarian people. We fully agree with your evaluation of the ascending development of fraternal friendship and cooperation between our two countries. Our first party and state leaders--Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Erich Honecker--are outlining trends for our mutual relations, which are of tremendous importance for the present and future of our two peoples.

Human feelings always include joy about the successes of one's friends. We understand your satisfaction at the upsurge of the GDR. Under SED leadership, the economic power of your country is increasing and your people's prosperity is growing. Your successes represent an impressive example for the opportunities of real socialism. Today, during the period preceding the 10th SED Congress, the political consciousness and industriousness of the GDR people are manifesting themselves. The GDR people are working with selfless devotion under the slogan: "The best achievements for the 10th SED Congress! Everything for the people's benefit!"

The Bulgarian people, too, are working with creative elan and with great results. A peaceful battle for the implementation of the Eighth 5-Year Plan period is being waged throughout the country. The decision to convene the 12th BCP Congress in the spring of 1981 inspired us with new strength. The working people in Bulgaria are preparing to meet this congress with worthy achievements. We are also facing the celebration of the 1,300th anniversary of the establishment of the Bulgarian state--an event which is inspiring us with patriotic feelings and with aspirations for deeds that are useful for the people.

Dear comrades, the friendship between the BCP and the SED, between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the GDR, is based on unshakable foundations. Two great men--Georgi Dimitrov and Ernst Thaelmann--worked for this friendship. It is sealed by the new friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty signed in 1977 between the two countries. This friendship is being guided and constantly expanded by our two parties and governments. Our common, close friendship with the Soviet Union, our joint participation in CEMA--these are exceptionally favorable prerequisites for expanding our bilateral cooperation. We have everything necessary for developing our relations along ascending lines. This is how we proceed, this is the trend of our efforts and the target of our future plans. We accomplished a great step forward in this direction during the 5-year plan period that has just ended. Our national economic plans are coordinated and a long-term trade agreement has been signed for the period 1981-85. This represents a solid basis for the dynamic development of integration processes between our two countries. Our relations in the field of culture, education and ideological work--in all sectors of life--are intensively developing as well.

Today you and I, Comrade Stoph, expressed our resolve to do everything within our power to develop our bilateral cooperation and fulfill the commitments assumed in their entirety. Our talks were businesslike and creative. [paragraph continues]

They demonstrated that we have well organized our joint work, as the interests of the peoples in the GDR and Bulgaria demand. During our negotiations we exchanged opinions on a wide range of international issues. The discussions of these issues confirmed our full unanimity of views and the coordinated actions in the struggle for peace and for averting the danger of a new world war.

Our work and our struggle devoted to a developed socialist society is proceeding under difficult circumstances due to imperialism. The reactionary imperialist forces and the Beijing hegemonists indiscrimately use all means to revive the "cold war," and are trying by all means to stop the process of detente and disarmament. The close cooperation, the consolidation of the unity and power of the socialist community countries and of all progressive forces in the world today is of particular importance. For the sake of these goals, together with the other fraternal socialist countries which are members of the Warsaw Pact, our two countries expressed their full support and their readiness to actively work for the implementation of the most recent Soviet proposals submitted to the 35th UN session. We are convinced that the peoples' desire for peace, eloquently confirmed by the Peoples Parliament for Peace held in September 1980 in Sofia, will be victorious.

Dear Comrade Stoph, I would like to express my deep conviction that our present meeting will represent a new contribution to the implementation of the agreements between our two first party and state leaders on the further intensification of comprehensive relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the GDR. Our friendship is growing and prospering because it relies upon the solid foundations of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

Permit me to propose a toast:

--To fraternal friendship and fruitful cooperation between the BCP and the SED, between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the GDR.

--To the health of Comrade Erich Honcker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

--To our tested militant alliance with the Soviet Union and with the other socialist brother countries.

--To the successes of the GDR.

--To your health, Comrade Stoph.

--To the health of all here present.

Communique Issued

AU041141 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 Oct 80 p 6

["Communique on friendship visit to the GDR of Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria"]

[Text] At the invitation of Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, Stanko Todorov, Council of Ministers chairman of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, paid a friendship visit to the GDR on 29 and 30 October 1980.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman, received Stanko Todorov for a talk which was held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

During his stay in the GDR the Council of Ministers chairman of the People's Republic of Bulgaria visited the VEB Elektroprojekt und Anlagenbau enterprise in Berlin.

The GDR Council of Ministers chairman and the Council of Ministers Chairman of the People's Republic of Bulgaria briefed one another about the preparation for the 10th SED Congress and the 12th BCP Congress. They paid tribute to the important successes achieved by the workers class and all working people of both countries, led by the SED and the BCP, in further shaping the developed socialist society.

The Council of Ministers chairmen noted with satisfaction that the fraternal relations between the two countries, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, with the treaty of friendship cooperation and mutual assistance of 14 September 1977, have entered into a new stage. Constant strengthening of mutual bonds of friendship is in line with the interests of the peoples of both countries and serves the constant consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the community of socialist states and the cause of socialism and of peace in the world.

Both sides underscored the special importance of the meeting between the leading representatives of both parties and states, Erich Honecker and Todor Zhivkov, for the constant development of friendship and cooperation between the GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The Council of Ministers chairmen paid tribute to the successful implementation of the concluded agreements on bilateral economic relations. They stressed that the "main directions of economic and scientific-technical cooperation and further developing socialist economic integration between the GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the period after 1980" as well as the "program to further implement and expand the main directions" confirmed in November 1979 are being continually implemented.

Both sides emphasized the importance of the coordination, completed on 3 June 1980, of the 1981-85 national economic plans of the GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria as well as of the long-term agreement on mutual goods deliveries in the same period, signed on 1 October 1980. With the agreed increase in foreign trade volume by 40 percent a good basis was established for further dynamic development and expansion of foreign trade relations, for supplying both national economies with raw materials, machinery and equipment and with products of the chemical industry and of light industry, agriculture and of the foodstuff industry.

The Council of Ministers chairmen also assessed the progress that has been achieved as a result of the fruitful work of the Joint Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation as well as the successful collaboration of the central planning and foreign trade organs, the industry ministries and combines of both countries.

They discussed the results accomplished in developing relations in the fields of specialization and cooperation in production, and in science and technology. Through implementation of the long-term program of selected key tasks of scientific-technical cooperation for the years 1966-80, and the tasks agreed on for the years 1981-85, substantial acceleration of scientific-technical progress is being accomplished.

Special attention was paid by the Council of Ministers chairmen to further development of that cooperation, which is among the most progressive forms of expanding and deepening socialist economic integration, is based on mutual interest, and is in line with the CEMA comprehensive program as well as with CEMA's long-term target programs.

Both sides attach particular importance to cooperation in research and production, especially in the fields of heavy machine-building and the production of complete plants, machine tool and agricultural machine-building, electro-technical and electronics industry and chemical industry, for the intensification of both countries' national economies.

The Council of Ministers chairmen expressed the view that bilateral cooperation in the field of ideology, culture and science, popular education and in other fields of social life, as well as the multifaceted friendly relations between the working people of the GDR and of the People's Republic of Bulgaria are developing favorably.

During the discussion of current international problems both sides expressed their firm determination to support with all their energy in the future the incessant strengthening of the alliance with the USSR and the other fraternal countries, the unity and cohesion of the socialist community countries as well as their still closer collaboration within the Warsaw Pact and within CEMA.

The Council of Ministers chairmen emphasized that the international situation is complicated and tense, and that the danger for peace and detente has substantially increased. The full responsibility for that rests with the most aggressive circles of imperialism, especially of the United States and other NATO countries which, in complicity with the Beijing hegemonists, are seeking to revise the results of the process of detente and to alter in their favor the strategic balance of forces in the world. Imperialism is intensifying its efforts to enforce the policy of strength and of confrontation in international relations, the policy of defaming the socialist community, and it is making new attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of the socialist states.

Both sides resolutely oppose that policy as well as the peace-endangering military-political concepts of U.S. and other reactionary imperialist circles, such as the long-term NATO armament program, its decision on production and deployment in West Europe of new types of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles, and the so-called new nuclear strategy of the United States.

That adventurist and increasingly incalculable policy of imperialism is countered by the Warsaw Pact participating states in their declaration of May 1980 by a comprehensive action program that has attracted worldwide attention and provides new stimuli for the struggle to continue detente, halt the arms race and for effective disarmament measures. This was again confirmed by the October 1980 communique of the Warsaw Pact countries' foreign ministers committee in Warsaw.

The GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria emphatically support the new USSR disarmament proposals submitted to the 35th UN General Assembly. They support the Soviet Union's initiative for negotiations on medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe in close connection with the advanced U.S. nuclear weapons. Successful implementation of such negotiations would counteract further exacerbation of the nuclear arms race on the European Continent and would constitute an important contribution to consolidating international detente.

The Council of Ministers chairmen emphasized the importance of consistent implementation of the principles and recommendations of the Helsinki Final Act, as a long-term program of peaceful coexistence. The GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria advocate that the negotiations of the Madrid meeting of the CSCE participating countries be held in a constructive climate and lead to positive results. In the opinion of the GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria an agreement at the Madrid meeting on convening a conference on military detente problems and disarmament in Europe would be in line with that.

The Council of Ministers chairmen called for early progress at the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe. They pointed out that the unconstructive attitude of NATO so far has prevented a breakthrough at the Vienna negotiations.

The GDR Council of Ministers chairman highly valued the principled policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria aimed at peace, security and cooperation, and especially its contribution to the development and strengthening of mutual understanding, trust and good-neighborly collaboration among the Balkan countries.

The Council of Ministers chairman of the People's Republic of Bulgaria appreciated the consistent peace policy of the GDR, its contribution to strengthening security and to cooperation among countries, especially in the center of Europe.

During this discussion of the situation in Southeast Asia the two sides expressed their full support for the peoples of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the People's Democratic Republic of Laos and the People's Republic of Kampuchea. They stand firmly at the side of those countries in their endeavor for peace, stability and cooperation in that region.

The Council of Ministers chairmen declared the solidarity of the GDR and the People's Democratic Republic of Bulgaria with the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. They again expressed their unreserved support of the constructive proposals of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan of 14 May 1980 regarding normalizing the situation in that region, and paid tribute to the USSR's internationalist aid for the protection of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan's independce and sovereignty.

Regarding the situation in the Middle East both sides reaffirmed their countries' support for a just and lasting peaceful solution of the problems and underscored that this objective can be attained only in the wake of a complex settlement with the participation of all sides, including the PLO. They expressed their concern over the armed conflict between Iraq and Iran and their hope for the earliest possible political settlement of the conflict through endeavors by both sides.

The Council of Ministers chairmen reaffirmed their countries' solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America for national independence and social progress, against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism.

They regard the movement of nonaligned states as an important, positive factor in international life.

The talks between the Council of Ministers chairmen of the GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria were marked by a friendly and cordial climate and confirmed the full agreement of views on all questions discussed.

Stanko Todorov, Council of Ministers chairman of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, invited Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, for a friendship visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The invitation was gratefully accepted. Berlin, 30 Oct 1980

CSSR FOREIGN MINISTER CHNOUPEK ARRIVES ON VISIT

LD041624 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1611 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] Karl-Marx-Stadt, 4 Nov (ADN)--Foreign Minister of the CSSR Bohuslav Chnoupek arrived in the GDR today.

He was invited by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer for a friendly meeting in Karl-Marx-Stadt. The ministers began their talks the same day.

SED'S MUECKENBERGER RECEIVES SOVIET FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION

LD041544 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] Today in Berlin Erich Mueckenberger, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and the president of the Society for German-Soviet Friendship, received a delegation of the Soviet-GDR Friendship Society. The delegation is in the GDR on the occasion of the 63d anniversary of the October Revolution. At the talks in the Central Committee building there was agreement that friendship, fraternal cooperation and mutual assistance will continue to form the stable basis for the further drawing together of the two peoples in the eighties. The Soviet guests have in the meantime gone on to the Potsdam and Cottbus Bezirke.

BEIL NOTES RECORD TRADE INCREASE WITH AUSTRIA

AU051033 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 5 Nov 80 p 9

[Ludwig Marton report on GDR State Secretary Gerhard Beil talk with Austrian journalists in Berlin--no date given]

[Summary] Berlin--The GDR steel industry is ready to extend its contract with the Austrian Vereinighte Edelstahlwerke, due to expire this year, by another 5 years, initially on the basis of the former volume but with an annual increase in volume. This was stated by Gerhard Beil, member of the GDR Council of Ministers and first deputy foreign trade minister, before Austrian journalists in Berlin. At the same time, Beil drew attention to the above-average expansion of bilateral trade between the two countries which this year went up by 40-50 percent. This increase can be regarded as unique, he said, adding that nevertheless the possibilities of expanding trade are not yet exhausted.

In the coming years the volume of Austrian-GDR trade is to be doubled. A 10-year agreement on economic relations as well as an agreement on patents are to be signed during the forthcoming visit to Vienna by GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker, scheduled to begin on 10 November. Noting that in the past 2 years Austria built 8 billion schillings worth of industrial plants in the GDR, Beil said that in the near future the GDR plans to place with Austrian firms 25 billion schillings worth of orders for additonal plants.

"According to Beil, the GDR is interested in privileged relations with Austria in certain fields, and vice versa. This applies particularly to cooperation in third markets." The GDR's deficit in trade with Austria is gradually declining. In the first half of 1980 it was only 200 million schillings, as against 720 million schillings last year.

MINISTER STEGER MEETS WITH LIBYAN OFFICIALS IN TRIPOLI

AU041827 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Nov 80 p 2

[Summary] Tripoli (ADN)--Otfried Steger, minister of electrical engineering and electronics, was received for cordial talks on Saturday by 'Aziz at-Talhi, chairman of the General People's Committee of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah."

Minister Steger presented a message from Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, and conveyed cordial greetings, in the course of the talks, which took place in a spirit of traditional friendship, both sides stressed their determination to continue their efforts in the struggle for peace and social progress." The 5-year plans worked out in both countries for the years 1981-85 provide numerous possibilities for deepening cooperation particularly in the economic field.

"Minister Steger, who is visiting the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah held a meeting with the chairman of the Libyan side of the Joint Commission for Economic and Industrial Cooperation, Secretary of Light Industries 'Amr Ahmad al-Maqsi, and had meetings with Secretary of Health Muftah al-Usta 'Umar, Secretary of Electricity Jum'ah Salim al-Arbash, Secretary of Housing Muhammad Ahmad al-Manqush, and with Ahmad Shihati, head of the office for foreign relations."

Central to these talks were deliberations on implementing the agreements made by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman, and Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution. "The participants in the talks discussed further measures in preparation for the fourth session of the Joint GDR-Libyan Commission in Berlin."

FRIENDSHIP OFFICIAL GOETTING RECEIVES U.S. JOURNALISTS

AU041537 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1-2 Nov 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--Gerald Goetting, president of the GDR League for Friendship Among Peoples, received for final talks U.S. journalists of Jewish press organs who visited the GDR 21-31 October. The participants in the talks agreed to do everything possible to preserve peace and to wage a relentless struggle against any fascist and neofascist system. The journalists assessed their trip as a positive experience. The basic antifascist attitude in the GDR and the education of children in that sense is particularly valuable, they said.

In Berlin's Jewish community, the guests acquainted themselves in detail with its activities.

The U.S. visitors were briefed by Dr Heinrich Toeplitz, president of the GDR Supreme Court, about the conviction of Nazi war criminals and the nonapplicability of the statute of limitations to war crimes in the GDR. In an animated talk with writer Peter Edel, the representatives of Jewish press organs received an impression of the achievements of GDR literature and the arts in education in the spirit of humanism and friendship among peoples, as well as of the generous cultivation of Jewish traditions in the GDR. At the end of their information trip, the journalists honored the victims of fascist racial terror at the Berlin-Weissensee Jewish cemetery.

SED'S KRENZ, SOVIET AMBASSADOR SPEAK AT FDJ MEETING

AU041732 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1-2 Nov 80 p 2

[ADN report: "Friendship Meeting of FDJ and Komsomol Members: Egon Krenz and Petr Abrasimov Value Fraternal Alliance"]

[Summary] Berlin (ADN)--"A friendship rally on Friday in the FDJ Central Council's house was devoted to the 62d anniversary of the Leninist Communist Youth Association, and to the forthcoming anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

"To the applause of the youth, Egon Krenz, candidate member of the SED Central Committee and first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, emphasized Erich Honecker's assertion in his speech in Gera that the community between the USSR and the GDR has reached a higher level in all fields. This assertion fully and entirely applies to collaboration between the Komsomol and FDJ."

Petr Abrasimov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to the GDR, stressed that the CPSU and the entire USSR people are undertaking all possible efforts for ensuring peace. He pointed to the close friendship between the USSR and GDR youth organizations as a contribution to deepening the alliance between the two peoples.

Earlier the Komsomol organization of a troop unit of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany had been awarded an Arthur Becker honorary banner. The FDJ Central Council awarded the Arthur Becker medal and the medal for consolidating the fraternal relations between the FDJ and the Leninist Komsomol to 80 Komsomol members.

FDGB CHIEF TISCH INTERVIEWED ON TRADE UNION POLICY

LD032150 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] The FDGB Executive held its 11th meeting in Berlin on Monday. The competition, "The Best for the 10th Congress, Everything for the Well-Being of the People," is a challenge to the creative strength of the millions of FDGB members. This was one of the main topics of today's meeting. Following the meeting our reporter Klaus Leschinski talked with Harry Tisch, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the FDGB Executive:

[Question] Today's meeting of the FDGB Executive reminds me of the statement made by Comrade Honecker in Gera when he said that the trade union's competition for the 10th congress has reached a volume greater than any previous mass movement. What do you think is the reason for this, Comrade Tisch?

[Answer] I would like to note that the convening of the 10th SED Congress has unleashed a great readiness among the nearly 9 million FDGB members to do their best for the 10th congress, to give everything for the well-being of the people. Everywhere the working people are pondering how, with every gram of material, greater results can be achieved, how to make arduous work easier. Such exemplary progressive standpoints come about and prosper only under certain social conditions, namely under socialist conditions, whose fundamental characteristic is the leading, organizational and inspiring role of the Marxist-Leninist party.

The policy of the party of the working class directed toward the welfare of the people thus forms the basis for the trustful togetherness between party and trade unions. In the formulation of the plan for 1981 approximately 2 million working people took part in the discussion, and they submitted 1.2 million proposals. This is an expression of how socialist democracy is being realized and practiced in our country be millions and millions.

Let us consider another fact: Only 6 months have elapsed since trade union collectives accepted the obligation to produce 2 extra days above and beyond the plan. Most of the combines and associations of state enterprises have already today reached this goal. This is an excellent competition result. The FDGB, especially its leading organs in the combines and enterprises, the industrial trade unions and the trade unions will with great enthusiasm and where necessary also with tenacity will work for the speedy transformation of the constructive thoughts for a further increase in efficiency in our economy.

[Question] May I say a few words about another point, Comrade Tisch, which I observed at today's 11th meeting? Wiethold Kuehler, Schwarzenberg plant labor union board chairman, spoke in the discussion, and I remember his remark that it is our concern to implement our aims in peaceful labor, social security, for the happiness and prosperity of our families and children. Does this not reflect the growing awareness among trade unions to tackle the political fundamental questions of our time and to adopt a stance toward them?

[Answer] I believe that we can but say yes and yes again. The FDGB 30 years ago unequivocally advocated the ideology of the working class, Marxism-Leninism, socialism, the leading role of the party of the working class, friendship with the Soviet Union. At every point in our development we were and are anxious to take our place in all spheres of social life as the representative of the interests of the working class and of all working people, to act as schools of socialism. Maintaining and safeguarding peace are for us the fundamental prerequisites to attain all other (?aims). We want to safeguard for our children a carefree development in peace and calm, and serve progress and understanding between the peoples in the whole world. This is and remains the most effective contribution which we in the FDGB can make.

DEFENSE MINISTER ADDRESSES COMMANDERS' CONFERENCE

AU041815 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1-2 Nov 80 pp 1, 2

[ADN report on the speech by Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann at a commanders' conference at the GDR Ministry of Defense in Berlin on 31 October: "Soldiers of Our Republic Are Fulfilling Their Class Assignment"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--The members of the National Peoples' Army [NVA] and of the GDR Border Troops have scrupulously fulfilled their class assignment in the 1979-80 training year, which was marked by the 25th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact and the "Comradeship in Arms 80" maneuvers. This was underscored on Friday by Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politsburo and national defense minister, at a commanders' conference in the Defense Ministry, followed by a festive collegium session of the ministry at the end of the "combat position 80" competition.

Heinz Hoffmann stated at the commanders meeting that the people's soldiers acted in the awareness that the training year now coming to an end is particularly important for the report to the 10th SED Congress. Thus, they understood their initiatives and efforts as a contribution to the highest forum of GDR communists. It is important under the binding slogan "Combat Position, 10th Party Congress--for High Combat Readiness. Everything for the People's Benefit" to consolidate successes and to exceed achievements, in order to reliably secure socialism and peace militarily.

Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann stressed that the 1979-80 training year was marked by the politically conscious, responsible struggle of the members of the NVA, Border Troops and the GDR Civil Defense for high fighting strength, combat and action readiness. This is an expression of the exemplary performance of all communists, and of the firm affinity between the armed forces and working people.

Bringing up the international military-political situation, Hoffmann pointed to the dangerous attempts by the most aggressive imperialist quarters, primarily in the United States and the FRG, by means of stepped-up military spending and accelerated rearmament to more rapidly achieve and increased readiness for aggression. By doing all this, these quarters expect to achieve military superiority over socialism.

All NATO arms measures make it plain that the present confrontation course is not a short-term maneuver, contingent on the elections. Under the pressure of the military-industrial complex, the leading U.S. and NATO quarters have carried out a reorientation of their political and military strategy. They are deliberately exacerbating the danger of war in Southeast Asia and in the Middle East, and are also trying to create zones of conflict in Europe. Each member of the NVA, Border Troops and GDR Civil Defense must even more take these facts into consideration when carrying out his responsibilities.

The minister dealt in detail with the leadership activity in the socialist armed forces which is aimed at constantly enhancing the class awareness and military mastery of the army members, and the fighting strength and combat readiness of the units, groups of units and formations. [paragraph continues]

He derived important conclusions from this for the training of all categories of officers. It is particularly important to focus the activities of leadership organs and mass initiatives on an even higher effectiveness of political and military training.

At the festive session of the Defense Ministry collegium, Army General Hoffmann awarded the NVA medal for merit to 147 collectives for exemplary performance in conclusion of the socialist competition "Combat Position 80." These include Maj Hans Buchaniec's fighter squadron; the collective of the tank work shop and equipment depot of Lt Col Wolfgang May; the tank battalion of Lt Col Horst Saborowski; the motorized rifle battlion of Maj Hans Fiedler; and the People's Navy surveying unit of Commander Klaus Hampel, as well as the reservists' collective of the Schwerin VEB Plastic Processing works. The minister thanked them as well as all members of the Army, Border Troops and civilian employees for their industrious and conscientious work in protecting the socialist achievements.

Competition has reached an unprecedented extent and effectiveness. Proof of this is the scope of the pledge movement, the variety of initiatives and the far greater number of fulfilled obligations as compared with previous training years. It is important in the socialist "Combat Position, 10th Party Congress" competition to obtain maximum military political successes with the available funds, to make good things even better, to overcome deficiencies consistently and quickly, and to achieve and exceed high aims. In the first place, all this requires constant, thorough thinking and a stubborn struggle for positive changes. "The best in honor of the 10th party congress, implies first and foremost achieving a considerable increase in fighting strength and combat readiness through high performances in combat training, in the service system and in combat service," he underscored.

On the occasion of the end of the training year, Lt Gen Klaus-Dieter Baumgarten, deputy defense minister and chief of the GDR Border Troops, awarded the Border Guards medal of merit, for exemplary results in the socialist competition, to 45 exemplary collectives, including the border companies of Maj Georg Berger and Capt Bernd Egge, on the order of the minister of national defense.

HOFFMANN, EHM SEND MESSAGES ON NAVY ANNIVERSARY

LD032354 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1642 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] Berlin, 3 Nov (ADN)--Twenty years ago the GDR National Defense Council bestowed the name of "People's Navy" on the naval forces of the GDR National People's Army. To mark the anniversary a meeting took place in Rostock on Monday. In a message GDR National Defense Minister Army Heinz Hoffmann praised the services of naval personnel in national defense. At the same time, he said, they have fulfilled the obligations of their alliance with the Soviet Baltic Red Banner Fleet and the Polish Navy.

In his speech Admiral Wilhelm Ehm, chief of the People's Navy, said that the People's Navy has always fulfilled its responsibility to the working class and the working people. Under the leadership of the Marxist-Leninist party, the SED, it has grown into a modern and effective service of the National People's Army.

BRIEFS

HARVEST PROGRESS--By Sunday night, GDR cooperative farmers had harvested sugar beets from more than half of the 255,000 hectares under that crop. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Nov 80 p 1 AU]

NEPTUN SHIPYARD ASSEMBLY HALL--A modern assembly hall, which forms part of a major automatization project in the GDR shipbuilding industry, starts trial production today at the Rostock Neptun Shipyard. In a letter to the SED Central Committee the 20,000 light construction metal workers of the GDR pledged to provide an additional day's worth of production by the 10th party congress and another one by the end of 1981. [East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 0900 GMT 3 Nov 80 DW]

BERECZ-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM CUBA

LD041050 Budapest MTI in English 0622 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] Budapest, 3 Nov (MTI)--At the invitation of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, a delegation of the HSWP headed by Janos Berecz, member of the CC and head of the CC foreign department, paid a visit to Cuba between October 28 and November 2. The delegation was seen by Osvaldo Dorticos, member of the Cuban Communist Party CC Political Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The Hungarian visitors had discussions with Jesus Montane and Manuel Pineiro, department heads at the CCP CC and members of the CC.

During the talks held in an atmosphere of comradeship and complete identity of views, the sides informed each other about their parties' activity and exchanged views about actual questions of the world situation and the international workers movement, with special regard to the theoretical and concrete questions of the national liberation movements.

The two parties' representatives expressed sympathy with the people of Salvador struggling to avert the danger of imperialist intervention, and with the anti-imperialist fight of the Latin American peoples. They praised development of the two parties' relations and the results of their cooperation.

The discussions were attended also by Jeno Jakus, ambassador to Havana of the Hungarian People's Republic.

The Janos Berecz-led delegation returned to Budapest Monday night.

HAVASI RECEIVED BY KIRILENKO, ARKHIPOV

LD050032 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] Ferenc Havasi has held talks in Moscow about Hungarian-Soviet economic cooperation and about the economic management work of the two parties. The secretary of the party Central Committee was received by Kirilenko, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Ferenc Havasi held talks also with Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the Soviet Government, and with Deputy Premier Baybakov.

PUJA RECEIVES KAMPUCHEAN DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER

LD042246 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] Hungarian-Kampuchean foreign relations have been discussed in Budapest by the deputy foreign minister of this fraternal country. Hor Nam Hong, who had been invited by Vencel Hazi, deputy foreign minister, was received by Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja.

SOLTESZ, SWEDISH MINISTER OF INDUSTRY BEGIN TALKS

LD041350 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] Budapest, 3 Nov (MTI)--The visiting Swedish Minister of Industry Nils G. Asling began negotiations with his Hungarian host Istvan Soltesz, minister of metallurgy and machine industry, in Budapest on Monday. The businessmen who accompanied Nils G. Asling carry on discussions about cooperation with Hungarian company managers.

GYENES CONFER WITH FERENCVAROS LEADERS, PROPAGANDISTS

LD041508 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] Andras Gyenes, MSZMP Central Committee secretary, has conducted an exchange of views in Ferencvaros with local leaders and propagandists. At the headquarters of the district party committee he briefed himself on local social and political life and they then conducted an exchange of opinions on the international situation.

WARSAW ASSESSES REAGAN VICTORY; NEW U.S. POLITICAL PROGRAM

LD051234 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Today's most important news is from Washington. Ronald Reagan, the Republican candidate, has become the 40th president of that country and will be sworn in on 20 January. We have been reporting the progress of voting in the United States since early this morning and now we have the first summing up of the election. Here is Grzegorz Dzienidowicz:

[Begin recording] So it is Ronald Reagan; the 69-year-old Republican candidate has been elected the 40th U.S. president, and well elected, too. Almost from the very first only one name, Reagan's, predominated on the computer screens, and voters added one state after another to the victor's total. Reagan's advantage over Jimmy Carter continued to grow with the speed of an avalanche. No president in office has suffered such a defeat for almost 50 years. Although he needed only 270 electoral votes, Reagan has already secured 469 and Carter only 45, although this is not the final result. All the larger, electorally significant states such as California, Texas, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Ohio and even New York, until now a liberal, Democratic stronghold, have elected a Republican, making 42 states in all.

No one expected this result. Until the very last moment opinion polls indicated a murderous combat until the last vote was cast, with perhaps Reagan holding slight advantage, but everything was supposed to be possible. It was not. Reagan won decisively and what is more he pulled up with him the Republican candidates in the Senate and House of Representatives elections held at the same time. Democrats are experiencing painful losses everywhere, although not so fatal as in the case of the President's office.

And of course there is the question: Why did Reagan win? I shall turn the question by trying to answer another one: Why did Carter lose? In his 4 years in the White House he failed to find a cure for economic, social and political difficulties. Perhaps no other President could have coped with them but it was Carter who was in the White House and it was he who has been accused by his compatriots of ineffectiveness, loss of U.S. prestige in the world, the defeats in Iran and the weakening of military strength.

Ronald Reagan has not given, because he cannot give, any guarantees that everything will change for the better, but he has given hope and it is for this hope that millions of Americans voted. Thanks to this hope Ronald Reagan will be sworn in on 20 January as the 40th U.S. president. [end recording]

Ladies and gentlemen, we have already had some foreign reaction to Reagans' victory, so let us start by hearing what Stanislaw Glabinski, PAP correspondent in Washington, has to say: He writes that the inauguaration in Washington of Ronald Reagans' Republican administration will indicate changes in the U.S. Government's political philosophy and that this will be expressed first of all in its domestic, economic and social policy. In accordance with the traditional Republican economic ideas the federal administration will endeavor to reduce or eliminate the state budget deficit mostly by limiting federal spending and this will be regarded as the best cure for inflation.

U.S. and world public opinion, however, will watch with the greatest interest and some anxiety the process of formation of principles and forms of action of the future Republican administration's foreign policy. Editor Glabinski writes that the anxiety will be occasioned by the program which the Republicans put forward during their convention in July this year. The program provided for a policy from positions of strength, for the United States regaining its position as an unchallengeable superpower, and for nuclear arms superiority over the Soviet Union.

The election campaign of the clearly visible American society's fears of confrontation, of the arms race and the tensions which are threatening the United States, have had the effect of Reagan's position moving almost daily toward the center and becoming more moderate.

But it is certain, writes Stanislaw Glabinski, the PAP correspondent, that Reagan's administration, while more conservative, will be at the same time more pragmatic than President Carter's administration.

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN MEETS PRESS ON TALKS WITH SOLIDARITY

LD042204 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] The government spokesman held a press conference today, marking the inauguration of a regular custom of meeting the press during which the most essential problems regarding the government's work and the situation in the country are to be discussed. Government spokesman Editor Jozef Barecki announced that press conferences will be held every week on Tuesdays and that at each of them one particularly topical and important issue will be discussed. Information will be supplied by the spokesman and by members of the government.

The main topic of today's conference--confirming the plan to deal with the most topical problems and affairs and the matters which are of greatest importance to public opinion--was Premier Jozef Pinkowski's meeting on Friday with representatives of the National Coordinating Commission [KKP] of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union [NSZZ] Solidarity. Here is what was said about that meeting by government spokesman Editor Jozef Barecki in the initial part of the press conference:

[Begin recording] We have already informed the press and all present here who are familiar with this matter how this meeting came about.

The KKP of the NSZZ Solidarity took the stand that there were certain matters which ought to be discussed with government representatives. Consequently the Presidium of the committee approached the chairman of the Council of Ministers asking for a meeting.

The premier invited the Presidium to Warsaw. It may be recalled that the invitation was accepted and on Friday the representatives of NSZZ Solidarity, led by the chairman of the KKP Presidium came to Warsaw. The premier held lengthy talks with them in the government headquarters.

The meeting dealt with the following issues: The registration of the NSZZ Solidarity statute by the voivodship court, access to the mass media, pay, market supplies and the countryside.

Before we deal with individual problems, I would like to start with a few remarks concerning the meeting. In the first place the talks were long, exhausting, departed from the fixed agenda and in fact pertained to old key problems affecting the socio-economic situation of the country. In the second place there were very businesslike talks, though not devoid of argument and not free of sharp formulations and clashes. In the third place the talks clarified many matters. They settled many problems. Many questions were placed on the agenda. From all this the conclusion was drawn that it was simply imperative to engage in dialogue.

In the first place, Solidarity had yet another proof that the government wants to create conditions for a businesslike and partnership cooperation with the trade unions, that it wants to implement consistently the Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie agreements.

I would like at this juncture to quote a few excerpts from the statement made by the premier at the outset of the meeting. The premier said: Irrespective of matters which will be raised by the participants representing Solidarity in the meeting I should like to state that the government, and I personally, had the intention to hold the meeting irrespective of the initiative on the part of Solidarity, which in conformity with the government decision has been registered and has become a legal trade union acquiring statutes in court. Further, the basis of every businesslike cooperation is trust. It is necessary to build this trust and to strengthen it. As we know this requires that all (?sides) interested in work and cooperation progress in an atmosphere of trust.

We have to seek a constructive area for cooperation and, I believe, above all a common ground which can constitute the subject of that cooperation. By this I mean the issues which combine the common interests of us all: matters connected with our country's further development, with our people's living and working conditions, with everything that ensures that the best use is made of existing conditions for implementing these tasks.

These were parts of the opening speech by the premier at the opening of the talks. I would like to say that on the side of Solidarity declarations were also made which spoke, as for example in the statements made by Mr Gwiazda and Mr Walesa, of the fact that nobody intended, as Mr Gwiazda said, to sum up either formally or practically the obligations which the union, or to be exact the interfactory strike committees [MKS] had undertaken in the Gdansk agreements with reference to the fundamental institutions of the social and political system of our country.

As I have already said, the talks were concerned with five issues: The first--registration of NSZZ Solidarity by the voivodship court. Following discussions, the following statement was adopted jointly in the communique. On the matter of the registration of NSZZ Solidarity the government stated that as a result of the decision of the voivodship court dated 24 October, the union became a legal entity and that conditions will be provided for it to operate.

Next, NSZZ Solidarity has stated its attitude toward the voivodship court's decisions to introduce changes in the statute and made its own case for appealing to the supreme court.

Next, the minister of justice in consultation with the first president of the Supreme Court reported that the appeal would be considered not later than 10 November 1980.

The next subject raised by the premier and the KKP was that of pay. [end recording]

It is a very important subject giving rise to so much controversy, questioning and doubt, that you will understand when I give you a long excerpt from a speech by Maria Milczarek, minister of labor, wages and social affairs. Let me add that Maria Milczarek took part in Friday's talks:

[Begin Milczarek recording] Taking the matter generally, for some time now we have seen in various debates in various social groups in various industries that there are differing interpretations of point No 8 of the Gdansk agreement which is, as it were, a summing up of all the wage demands. Solidarity in its daily activity--and this has also been demonstrated during the the talks--believes that two stages of wage increases should be implemented, that the first stage should apply to all those employed in the nationalized sector of the economy and implemented in September; that the second stage should apply next year, in effect from 1 January. Second, it believes that in all these wage operations the government decisions made in July and August should not be taken into account and that sums (?due on this account) should be forwarded to specified industries.

The third accusation formulated by our collocutors deals with, in their opinion, the bad government decision No 81, dated 6 September, and alleges that this decision was made without consulting Solidarity, that it was made with and following consultations with the Central Council of Trade Unions, that generally the whole operation is of an administrative nature, and that if was not subject to consultation with work forces and so forth. It is in this spirit that NSZZ Solidarity formulated its remarks--remarks which anyway, as I have already said, were reported earlier. (?Comments made about the introduction of wage decisions also) indicates that they are strenuously being raised by Solidarity in individual industries.

In this connection we have said that the government cannot accept these remarks and that the 6 September resolution on the vast and complex pay topic constituted a relatively very rapid reply by the government to the signed agreement, of 31 August, that the whole operation applies to 12 million employees and that a government decision of such a scope is unprecedented in the whole 25 years of People's Poland

Never before have so many millions been dealt with in connection with pay and that at the same time the reservations made do not ensue from point No 8 of the Gdansk agreement, though we have agreed together that the wording of this point is both internally incoherent and could, in fact, be interpreted in various ways.

The government, however, consistently supported the idea of agreement and, among other things, it has been stated that the pay increases are and will be implemented--I stress the humble word "are" because "are" pertained to the July and August decision according to the precepts generally accepted through pay tables, grading groups or other relevant components as bonuses or other supplements which at the same time form part of the sum total wages.

Simultaneously we have embarked upon a huge effort designed to achieve at least a small step forward toward simplifying the wages system, as far as possible, through this vast operation.

It so happens that in many branches we come across a huge number of pay supplements which are not easy to read [nie czytelne] and often in some work establishments not very clear [komunikatywny] even to those to whom they apply. The question of the scale of the increase and the manner and methods of implementing it have been formulated earlier, that is before 6 September, in the statement made by the chairman of the Council of Ministers during the Sejm session. Later, immediately after the Sejm decisions--as you may remember--the main solution trends were presented in a television program and also in a long press article in TRYBUNA LUDU and a PAP communique.

All these documents, which I have stressed, have publicly explained the precepts, the plans and manner of implementing the agreement with all consistency. On 6 September the government, observing all legal prerequisites, could only function legally as regards undertaking [word indistinct].

Consequently, then, the main partner continued to be the Central Council of Trade Unions as the body (?supposed) to work with the government, in conformity with the labor code, in agreeing on pay policy or other social remunerations.

However, the government also took into consideration the concrete situation and hence for the first time followed two other ways. Apart from the Central Council all branch unions supported this action. Secondly at the same time branch talks were initiated in individual sections, branch commissions and so on of the founding committees of Solidarity already in operation. Thus the considerable and justified demand that pay solutions should be arrived at through broadest possible consultations was met. Finally the government appealed to enterprise collectives. This is still in force today and several enterprises are putting this appeal into practice. The reason for this is that it is in the individual enterprises that the proper management of the enormous resources which have been mobilized for pay increases is determined and for which, let us admit this fact clearly, there has been no economic foundation.

Today, the amount has exceeded over Z102 billion. We remember that the first proposal provided that increases would be implemented gradually up to June. However that period has been practically reduced to November. Thus, a further effort was made in order to meet those great demands of workforces and to speed up the rate of implementing the increase. Was it possible in the operation not to take into consideration the fact that in July and August the amount of Z12.8 billion was involved and to exclude the amount from further operations? It was impossible for two reasons: not only because another Z12 billion would have had to be added, but because by doing so we would have destroyed completely the relations which exist, and with which we are quite satisfied, between individual sectors and industries, and even between individual work places. As a result it would have been necessary, in order not to change these relations, to release a further Z70 billion thus involving another astronomical sum which could only deepen the inflation process in our economy.

All these arguments have been used in talks with the delegation of Solidarity during a very lively discussion and, as far as we can say today, accepted in principle. As a result our interlocutors withdrew the proposal to start any regulation from the beginning, knowing that up to and including October, 10.3 billion people had received increases and not quite 2 billion have been left for November.

However, a contentious problem has appeared. Here is a request addressed to the government to bring to a successful conclusion an agreement in those milieus where it is still very much discussed. This applies to three groups: First the health service [words indistinct] which deserves great respect, and which in the past always met with moral satisfaction in assessing their work, which not always followed material assessment. As far as the health service is concerned, the present proposals for improving material conditions concern an average sum of approximately Z700, a per capita average, but the government guidelines clearly stipulate that the point here is not to allocate a supplement of Z700 to everybody but to share out the sum as justly as possible.

Two years ago the health service employed different regulations for expenditures, and let me say frankly that 2 years ago maybe it was just, I do not know, but in any case the doctors' needs were fundamentally satisfied. Today the doctors' average national wage--and I think that when speaking about doctors alone this average reflects the reality--the average wage of this group amounts to approximately Z8,000 or even more than Z8,000. On the other hand, appropriately lower placed are the middle medical personnel, nurses and the so-called ancillary staff, ward attendants and so forth. In connection with this, and in accordance with the present decision it was suggested to make it the other way round this time: to direct the main resources precisely to the middle personnel and ancillary staff and less to the doctors.

However, it is impossible to implement the demand--in this case formulated by the Solidarity health service commission--which reads more or less as follows: to increase all wages in the health service amounting to Z5,000 by Z2,000, increase wages in the brackets Z5,000-8,000 by Z1,500, and increase all wages above Z8,000 by Z1,200. It is obvious that the scale of this demand is completely incompatible with the possibilities and would mean the need for further releasing resources for the health service alone amounting to more than Z16 billion. As a result it has been necessary to submit it to an appropriate, consistent decision by the government. Therefore [word indistinct] it has been agreed in the talks that it is just to direct the main resources, within the framework of this average of Z700, for the needs of the middle-ranking and ancillary personnel.

The next problem issue concerns education. As a matter of fact, I could say the same thing about education. Everybody knows that it is an extremely important profession which is perhaps underestimated sometimes, hence a possibility of material damage. The magnitude of the sum here is equal to that concerning the health service and also amounts to Z700. But here it was not so much the magnitude of the sum that was discussed. It was decided to make any discussion on wages by the Solidarity trade unions dependent on decisions which should be aimed at increasing expenditures for education as a whole in the state budget. At present, expenditures from the state budget amount to approximately 3.3 percent of the national income and they demand 6.6, that is, double. Of course, it has nothing to do with the wage issue and thus cannot constitute a condition for decisions concerning wages. The government and the comrade premier in the last part of his speech on wages [words indistinct] are aware of the need to spend more in these sectors of the national economy, which must be appropriately reflected in the plans for 1981 and the 5-year period 1981-85, in accordance with the present possibilities of the state, but which cannot, if I may say so, be made dependent on each other in this wage operation. [sentence as heard] And eventually it was agreed.

The third (?problem) was connected with communications and mainly with the sector of posts and telecommunications. We in the ministry also considered as early as last year, on the basis of your assessments, that the pa, differentials in this sector, compared with similar work throughout the country and compared with the nature of work in other departments, were in fact in a very low bracket.

We have all been aware of it, as citizens also even if only when standing in line at the post office counter, and of the lack of employment in various post office sections. This was the subject of a very great effort, in fact, settled successfully last year. That is how the post and telecommunications sector received a substantial wage hike amounting to some Z900 last November.

Consequently the current increase was not so gigantic and amounted finally to Z700. In this respect an agreement to this effect has been reached. It can thus be said today that this amount satisfies this sector and that it is within government possibilities if one can refer to such possibilities. It appears that the issue is settled.

But this does not mean at all that the [word indistinct] cease to be impatient and become calm and that we have settled everything. We have not settled things. The best proof of this is the discussions which are progressing favorably with railroad workers, yesterday and the day before and right up to today at the railroad rolling stock repair shops [ZNTK]. At the same time, I should like to say that what has happened in the ZNTK since July and August testifies to a great effort because in this important repair section of railroads in various pay ranges the final [words indistinct] of Z1,000. The demand for a further Z1,600 is unacceptable and the result today is, as we have already mentioned, that following the Friday talks it appeared that Mr Walesa wrote to Premier Pinkowski and to Vice Premier Jagielski indicating that he is aware of the complex economic situation in the country. He also demonstrated in his letter that we must have realistic and calm pay demands and that he shares this viewpoint.

This has also been confirmed during the talks. It transpires, however, that in various settings this continues to be a topic which causes various repercussions of this kind, which are very unfavorable for calming the situation and for work itself in these important sectors, just to mention what is done within the framework of the Ministry of Communications.

I believe, however, that today this problem will also be settled. Talks are also in progress in Wroclaw at this moment with men from the railroad repair shops. But it is not by accident, esteemed comrades, that in the above mentioned articles and commentaries as well as in statements, with your assistance too in various other press reports, we have urged prudence in formulating demands, and we must continue to do so. [end recording]

Replying next to reporters' questions, Maria Milczarek stressed the system of wages in our country. She recalled the very obvious fact which seems to be sinking in a sea of demands, regulations and corrections of pay matters, namely that the main function of wages is to reward labor.

The minister continued to say: Ahead of us is a great topic for the immediate and more distant future, namely the question of what form wages should take in our country. What were the reasons for the fact that models applied until now have failed to pass the test. And, by the way, there are present some 80 such wage systems in our country and these very often make it considerably difficult to pursue any kind of reasonable policy in this so very delicate matter.

As for the present way of dealing with pay issues and all obscurities connected with them is concerned, there has to be, in the minister's view, a simpler way of consulting the public. Questions were asked about consultations which have been held so far. They are clearly inadequate and very imperfect, reporters said, if there is still so much dissatisfaction and uncertainty. This applies, among other things, to the Council of Ministers' resolution No 81, on the subject of awarding pay increases. It has encountered criticism also because it was made in consultation with the now practically defunct Central Council of Trade Unions.

Minister Milczarek replied by saying that the government wanted to act fast, in accordance with the Gdansk agreements, and at that time the Central Council of Trade Unions, was, together with industrial unions, the only legal partner in this kind of talks and consultations.

The minister said that the government, as well as the Ministry of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs, is also in favor of differentiation of increases, but it is also in favor of just wages which promote good, honest and productive effort. Current increases may very well deepen the already existing and considerable pay disproportions. We want to strengthen the basic wage and do away with the excessive number of all kinds of supplements, the minister said in the speech we have given. Summing up, what we must have is a proper economic and financial system for enterprises, in which wages will represent an essential part in the just distribution of incomes for the benefit of every citizen, the whole country and its economy.

I will now relate a broad, controversial subject which we have treated superficially but which I am sure will be the subject of much deeper comment from the media in the next few days.

The next subject discussed during the premier's talks with the KKP was Solidarity's access to the mass information media. Editor Barecki said quite frankly that it was a delicate issue and not an easy one to be solved instantly. But let him speak for himself:

[Begin recording] I already had a meeting some 2 weeks ago with Solidarity representatives on the subject of its access to the mass information media. We did reach agreement on a number of matters and at the Friday meeting Solidarity representatives defined their position in relation to the talks which they had held previously. They meant the publication of a periodical, a weekly, by Solidarity. They also meant access to some newspapers published in voivodships or the publication of regional periodicals and finally, they meant the inclusion of the union's broadcasts and programs in radio and television.

I would like to say in this connection that access to the mass information media is understood to take two forms: the first is the publication by the media of materials about the union, talks, meetings and reports, and the second is access in the form of owning and publishing the union's own newspapers. Solidarity has obtained recognition as a legal entity. It is on this basis that it has asked for permission to publish periodicals and access to certain publications. What has been decided?

First, as I have already said, it was agreed that following the government's recommendation the mass information media will give broader coverage to the union's activities [words indistinct]. Second, agreement was expressed to the effect that if Solidarity applies for permission to publish a weekly such an application will be considered favorably given the union's assurance of full responsibility for ensuring that the weekly will follow the line of principle outlined in the Gdansk agreement. We have established that a working group will define conditions for the publication of the weekly not later than 15 November, the date which has been accepted during our talks with Solidarity. Conditions needed for the publication, that is accommodation, machinery and supplies of paper, have also been agreed.

Next, agreement was reached that Solidarity will be given the printing press which is being held by the customs office in Warsaw. This press arrived before Solidarity became a legal entity. At the same time the premier decided that the press should be exempt from customs duties, provided registration requirements are completed and the aims which the press is intended to serve are stated. In this connection Solidarity will apply to the minister of culture and arts for concession to engage in printing activities which are bound up with its statute requirements.

As far as other matters which continue to be discussed are concerned, it was jointly decided that they will be considered and defined in detail by a working team which will consist of representatives of Solidarity and individual institutions such as radio and television, and the press, which will be formed before 7 November.

In addition attention was drawn, and many instances quoted where such attention is justified, to the need for preventing the publication in any leaflet or newspaper irresponsible materials or information. [end recording]

Those are the most essential matters discussed at the meeting between the premier and Solidarity delegates. I would add that in replying to questions, government spokesman Barecki strongly stressed that as far as the question of access to the mass media is concerned, essentially there are no controversial matters. Simply the allocation of paper, or the use of printing works, editions of Solidarity publications and so on will be settled.

Another problem mentioned at the Friday meeting with the premier was reported by the Under Secretary of State Prof Zygmunt Rybicki. It concerns the setting up of a trade union in rural areas, a union which would assemble individual farm producers. Such a demand was not in the Gdansk agreements. The international convention for trade unions does not take into consideration individual producers. Our constitution also differentiates the term of trade union and self-managing organs, among other places in the countryside. At present a legal act is under preparation concerning forms of rural self-management in order to consolidate it, increase its powers and scope of activity. Thus, the matter is a complicated and unprecedented one. There was no unanimity also among the KKP members at the meeting with the premier. A decision was made that on Friday representatives of Solidarity are going to meet the minister of agriculture. During the meeting the agricultural policy of the state will be presented, thus helping to bring closer the two points of view, and eventually draft a solution.

The next matter concerned market supplies. It was agreed that at present it is an equally important and difficult subject. Representatives of Solidarity agreed that it is impossible to introduce general meat rationing as early as 15 December this year. It has been agreed to move the decision to January next year. It has been also agreed that the system of ration cards demands broad consultation because it concerns us all.

At the conclusion of Friday's meeting, which ended on Saturday at 0200, Premier Pinkowski said that it undoubtedly demonstrated the good will of the authorities, and that the government stood firmly behind the concluded agreements and wished to observe them closely. We would like, he concluded, Solidarity to draw conclusions from it for its activity, for its constructive actions, for the stimulation of good work for the good of the country. Mutual trust is indispensable, stressed Premier Pinkowski. He also said that we agree with the positive assessment of the talks and the first meeting.

I would also like to add that during today's press conference, yesterday's debates of the Council of Ministers were also mentioned. The situation in agriculture was presented by Minister Leon Klonica. Dr Karpiuk, deputy minister of labor, wages and social affairs, spoke on the preparations for the introduction of a 5-day working week next year.

POLITBURO MEETS ON KANIA, PINKOWSKI TRIP TO MOSCOW

LD050046 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] Today, the Politburo of the Central Committee was acquainted with the talks of Stanislaw Kania and Jozef Pinkowski held during their friendly working visit to Moscow and also examined current problems of the sociopolitical and economic situation at home. Kazimierz Barcikowski, Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee met journalists after the Politburo meeting and spoke about the main problems discussed at the meeting. Also, the following communique was issued:

The Politburo of the Central Committee of the PZPR at its meeting on 4 November 1980 was acquainted with the results of the talks held by the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, Stanislaw Kania, and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Jozef Pinkowski with the Secretary General of the Central Committee of the CPSU, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union Leonid Brezhnev, and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union Nikolay Tikhonov, and with other members of the CPSU leadership and the Government of the Soviet Union.

The Politburo shares the opinions and views expressed during the meeting and fully accepts the decisions adopted. The talks fully confirmed the lasting firmness of the alliances of our states, the friendship of our peoples, and the unity of our parties. Polish-Soviet relations are being developed successfully in accordance with the vital interests of both nations. It is of particular importance in the present complicated international situation and difficult internal situation of our country.

The conviction expressed by Leonid Brezhnev that the communists and working people of fraternal Poland will be able to solve the difficult problems of political and economic development is concurrent with the will and actions undertaken by our party toward stabilizing the internal situation.

Of great significance for the successful solution of our not easy tasks are the decisions concerning the broadening of economic cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union. They will serve, first of all, the better utilization of the production potential of Polish industry and also the development of agriculture to meet the needs of the population.

Talks held in Moscow demonstrated full agreement in the positions of the two parties and governments in the face of key problems of the present international situation, particularly in the field of opposing the new round of nuclear armaments and in support of further efforts toward detente and peaceful coexistence, in order to achieve positive results at the conference in Madrid.

The Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee has recommended the consistent implementation of decisions from the visit of Comrade Stanislaw Kania, and Comrade Jozef Pinkwoski in Moscow.

The Politburo calls upon all party organizations to make the approaching anniversary of the October Revolution the new impulse for further propagation of the ideas of socialism, and for the consolidation of bonds of friendship linking Poland with the Soviet Union.

This is a communique given to journalists after the meeting of the Politburo.

In the debate on the sociopolitical and economic situation the Politburo dealt with problems which appeared at the discussion conducted in the whole country on the most important affairs of Poland and of Poles. An important factor in the national debate are matters mentioned at the plenary meetings of voivodship committees, which only last week were held in 12 towns. The discussion at various party levels will be continued because there are many matters for analysis and discussion. All influence the social mood and also act on the process of leading the economy and the market from the impasse. In the current nervous atmosphere it is difficult to restore the normal rate of production and allieviate market difficulties. It is also difficult to fulfil the demands of the workforces and professional groups. Not a small role should be played in the process by the newly formed and transforming trade unions. Forms for systematic consultation should be worked out and for agreeing on aspirations, and it should not be done under the pressure of the moment.

The premier gave information about his talks with the representatives of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union [NSZZ] Solidarity, and the question of creating such forms of cooperation was, apart from the problem of registration of the union, one of the main topics. According to reports on everyday cooperation between party organizations and the new trade unions in work enterprises or on the voivodship level, last week's meeting provided many examples of a partnerlike examination of the most important problems. Unfortunately, it happens that sometimes even petty matters make total agreement difficult. However, the most important thing in all talks and in joint actions aimed at normalizing the economy and social life is the atmosphere of businesslike and friendly dialogue.

The creation of such an atmosphere has been demonstrated by the fact that so far the prevailing tendency for discussions toward demands to settle accounts is being replaced by consideration for the joint preparation and implementation of the program for overcoming difficulties.

An important thing is also an improvement in agriculture where for various reasons this years' crops are low, and particularly low potato crops create a difficult situation for the market and for breeding.

Those matters, and also the problems of the trade union movement and contacts with it and also the consolidation of the party constituted the main topics of discussion at today's meeting of the Politburo.

BARCIKOWSKI MEETS JOURNALISTS, SPEAKS ON PZPR PRIORITIES

LD051015 Warsaw PAP in English 0803 GMT 5 Nov 80

[By PAP commentator Zbigniew Suchar]

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Nov (PAP)--Member of the PUWP CC political bureau, CC Secretary Kazimierz Barcikowski met today with a group of journalists and referred to some questions discussed at today's session of the Political Bureau. The strengthening of the party's leading role and its unity as well as the reconstruction of the party's bond with the society were now the top tasks in the activity of the PUWP.

The party authorities and organizations must spare no efforts to ease tension which impede the stabilization of life in Poland. What we need most now is normalization and its condition is good work, the utilization of all existing possibilities in the area of production.

Emergency imports bring only an inconspicuous temporary relief. They cannot make up for the production that we have to provide ourselves.

The threat of another strike adds up to the nervous atmosphere which is far from being normal. Impatience and nervousness are bad advisers in the time when the will to work well and good work are indispensable.

According to information presented by Kazimierz Barcikowski,the prime minister had informed the PUWP CC Political Bureau during its session today about the results of his meeting with representatives of the National Coordinating Commission of the Independent Self-Governed "Solidarnosc" Trade Union. There exists a conception of a permanent form of contacts between the government and the trade union movement. The registration of the union is regarded not only as a legal act but above all as securing for it conditions for activity in the interest of working people, who already are tired of the instability in everyday life, at their places of work. We must make maximum efforts in our country to solve the problems of utmost importance, to fulfill the great number of postulates. Their complexity and scope make normalization the order of the day.

TRYBUNA LUDU HAILS KANIA, PINKOWSKI MOSCOW VISIT

AU041727 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1-2 Nov 80 p 1

[Zbigniew Lesnikowski article: "Valuable Partnership"]

[Excerpts] The friendly, working visit to Moscow by PZPR First Secretary Stanislaw Kania and Premier Jozef Pinkowski, who for the first time had talks in these capacities with Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU general secretary and Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, with Premier Nikolay Tikhonov and with other Soviet personalities, was an event whose importance it is impossible to overestimate. The visit was watched with great interest.

It confirmed the vitality of Polish-Soviet ties and mutual respect and trust, and the strong resolve of the two sides to strengthen fraternal relations linking our peoples. "These relations," the communique stated, "are inspired by the spirit of neighborliness, friendly solidarity and common aims and aspirations."

That important assertion, the atmosphere of cordiality and the unity of the views exchanged in the Kremlin as stressed by the communique and the Soviet comrades' conviction that the Polish communists and the working people in Poland are able to solve their country's problems, are of particular significance just now when our party is concentrating efforts on restoring normal life in Poland on the basis of the decisions of the Sixth PZPR Plenum, which adopted momentous resolutions to restore the seriously damaged Leninist norms of party life and, consequently, to ensure the irreversibility of the process of socialist renewal of our country's social life.

Efforts to strengthen Poland's friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and to consolidate our alliance, which, as the sixth PZPR plenum stressed, is of vital importance for our two countries because it is directly involved in Poland's and the Soviet Union's interests, are the crucial conditions for a favorable course of that process and for preserving its socialist ideological and political content. In the same way as Poland needs the alliance with the Soviet Union, so the Soviet Union needs a socialist Poland that develops favorably. This idea, which has been often expressed in the 35 years of our fraternal relations, has now an even deeper and more transparent meaning. There is no doubt that if we tighten our party's ideological ties with the CPSU and--as is obvious from the Thursday communique--together with the USSR we resolutely counter the imperialist attempts to interfere in Poland's internal affairs, if we cooperate with the Soviet power in the sphere of international policy and in developing CEMA cooperation and integration, and, finally, if we still look for newer and even more productive forms of our cooperation, we do this in the profound conviction that by implementing the policy that determines in future a Poland that is strong, secure and respected in the world, we thereby serve the cause of socialism and peace. That is why the friendly, working visit by Comrades S. Kania and J. Pinkowski at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government outstrips, in its significance, the frame of bilateral relations, although--obviously--these relations were the main subject of talks.

The distinctive feature of our cooperation with the USSR is its long-term character based on joint planning of prospective needs and mutual advantages. In this connection our attention is drawn to the agreement, reached during the Moscow talks, to work out economic programs for the immediate and more distant future. These programs provide for more extensively exploiting our two countries' scientific-technical and industrial potentials to produce highly effective equipment, especially for agriculture, and for utilizing the achievements of agricultural sciences to increase saleable production.

The PZPR first secretary's Moscow visit no doubt provides new and extremely important incentives for the two sides to understand each other better and for further developing the permanent values of Polish-Soviet friendship in the interest of our two peoples.

SOLIDARITY REGISTRATION APPEAL REACHES SUPREME COURT

LD041638 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] PAP reports that an appeal by the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity against the changes in the union's statute made by the Warsaw Voivodship Court in its decision on registration handed down 24 October has reached the Supreme Court.

Hearing Scheduled 10 November

LD051310 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1230 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] PAP has been informed that the Supreme Court will hear the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity appeal against the Warsaw Voivodship Court's decision to introduce changes in the union's statute on 10 November.

WALESA OPENS TRADE UNION SYMPOSIUM IN GDANSK

LD051004 Warsaw PAP in English 0814 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Nov (PAP)--A national symposium on "The Trade Unions and the Socio-economic Problems," organized by the socio-professional activity centre of the Independent Self-Governed Trade Union "Solidarnosc," was held in Gdansk today.

Lech Walesa opened the debates which attracted experts of "Solidarnosc," scientists and scholars from various fields. A key subject of the debates was the extent to which the trade union should concentrate on defending the employees' interests as opposed to sharing responsibility for the nation's socio-economic development.

Various views on this issue were presented at the symposium, but the majority leaned to the view that the role of trade unions should not be limited just to advancing demands.

The symposium also discussed issues connected with the August social protest movement against the background of earlier experience in this sphere.

Much attention was paid to overcoming the crisis situation in the national economy, stress being laid on the need for a fast increase in the market oriented production and measures aimed at stimulating the agricultural production.

SOCIOLOGIST MARKIEWICZ CITES CAUSES OF WORKERS STRIKE

DW041539 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 3 Nov 80 p 156

[Text] Prof [Henryk] Markiewicez is the secretary of the social sciences department of the Polish Academy of Sciences. His contribution was passed to DER SPIEGEL through the Warsaw state agency INTERPRESS and is therefore official:

The unrest of the workers was a desperate mass protest against the bureaucratic-technocratic deterioration of the administrative system, which had been felt for a long time and which had also been condemned by the party. Every such movement has several dimensions as a rule.

First, there is the historical aspect. It does not come like lightning from the clear blue sky. It grows gradually to a critical point where the people begin to realize that they cannot live under the old system any more. A kind of "revolutionary situation" comes about.

Second, such movements are usually based on a serious economic crisis. In our case it consisted of a disorganization in basic national economy branches.

Doubts about the ability and will to improve the economic organism on the part of incompetent as well as conceited technocrats became the third reason for the workers' protest.

Society felt more and more strongly that living conditions had deteriorated systematically year by year despite the promises that had been made. At the same time a privileged group increased, people whose income came from illegal sources and who could afford to lead a life of luxury.

So the fourth reason for discontent and bitterness grew in the awareness of the workers; The painful feeling that social justice, which is the basic attribute of socialism, had been harmed.

Fifth, the ground for mass unrest by the workers was prepared by the success propaganda pursued for years, or to put it more exactly, which has been celebrated with dreary doggedness. But worst of all, this sugar-sweet, exuberant, didactic and most of all boring propaganda insulted the intelligence of the people and violated commonsense and the virtue of moderation.

The independent trade unions are supposed to defend the working people against arbitrariness and spiritual dullness into which the bureaucratic institutions relapse every time they escape control by the masses of the people.

The opinion is devastatingly naive and blind to a fault which says that a mass movement of the working people could be prepared and organized by skilled plotters with devilish perfection--if no objective basis for it exists namely, the autonomously created and cohesive will of the community to eliminate the old leadership practice.

Such a social mass movement will always be joined by individual people and by smaller or larger groups--spontaneously or out of opportunism--who would like intentionally or unintentionally to lead that movement into channels that are not in accordance with the intentions and starting positions of the movement or that even contradict them.

That reminder is meant not only for the strike movement. Antisocialist or even degenerate elements have infiltrated the mass movement represented by our party with its almost 3 million members, elements whose ideology is not socialism (if it ever was) but the opportunity to achieve high posts and wealth.

It was a feature of this year's strike movements that their development was watched in a sovereign way by the strike committees right from the beginning. They took care of the property of the people and saw to it that no violations took place. Criminality decreased considerably in plants and cities where strikes were going on, actually in the whole country, although normal life became disorganized.

We still are horrified by the idea that the 1956 and 1970 strikes were suppressed by force. Brothers killed each others--we were witnesses of a national tragedy.

The public knows little about the fact that during the strikes at the Lenin shipyard in 1980 a rigorous and ascetic moral quality characterized interpersonal relations, that proletarian literary works wore produced, that in addition to passionate political discussions a cultural and artistic life blossomed that could be termed lush in view of the quite modest living conditions in the occupied plant.

The way in which the greatest social antagonism was solved in the current history of the Polish people demonstrates that we need not be facing catastrophic developments at all. It is only important that we remain determined to solve all conflicts between the state power and the citizens through dialogue, with mutual concessions, even with quarrels and disputes, but never by force.

At present we are looking for institutional guarantees for such solutions. It will not be easy to discard the nomenclature and forms of the socialist state's political leadership and replace them with methods convincing to the masses.

But a society for which the party has lost much of its credibility will have to become accustomed to the fact anew that without the party there can be no reasonable state arrangement.

SPOKESMEN CITED ON PROGRESS OF TRADE UNION TALKS

LD041311 Paris LE FIGARO in French 3 Nov 80 p 3

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Wave of Hope in Warsaw"]

[Text] Warsaw--While 1 September saw the signing of the Gdansk agreements and hence the end of the strike and of open confrontation between the government and the workers, will 1 November have marked, after the long talks between Prime Minister Pinkowski and the trade unionists headed by Mr Walesa, the opening of a new era--an era of cooperation between them? To be able to answer this question we will have to await the judgment which the Supreme Court will give on the text of the trade union's rules before 10 November, but it is clear that there are now reasons to hope that a turning point has indeed been passed.

Of course, it was not possible to reach agreement on the text of a joint communique reporting on the whole talks and the communique which was published only concerns the first point relating to the rules--which is, moreover, the most important point. Neither side, however, is making an issue of the lack of a general communique. In an improvised press conference at 0200 hours Saturday morning Mr Walesa attributed this to lack of time and the fatigue of those taking part in the discussion. He added: "If the government keeps the promises which have just been made to us, these talks can be said to have been a great success."

However, before giving way to less restrained optimism, we must await the Supreme Court's decision. Referring to the judiciary's independence, the government was clearly not prepared to give any promise on this subject. However, the two sides now seem to have reason to believe that the court's decision could be regarded as satisfactory by the workers. There could possibly be a return to the intial compromise with recognition of the party as the dominant force in the country appearing in an appendix or preamble to the rules but not in the text itself. However, not everything has been settled. Government spokesman Barecki, whom I was able to contact yesterday, told me that, in order to make the Supreme Court's decision easier, Solidarity should specifiy more clearly in its rules what it means by the trade unions' "independent" nature and by its own "apolitical" nature, given that no organization can be totally independent from the state and that, however, its apolitical nature needs to be stressed.

Professor Geremek, one of Solidarity's main advisers, told me that the trade unions had no intention at present of modifying their text again. That is why, while awaiting the Supreme Court's decision, Solidarity is maintaining its theoretical strike threat for 12 November even though there now seems little danger of its being carried out.

Appeasing Statements

Nonetheless both sides are stressing the constructive nature of the talks. "They enabled us," Mr Barecki told me, "to remove many misunderstandings and a great deal of mutual distrust. The government for its part explained very clearly that it sincerely intends to give the independent trade unions their rightful place and to cooperate with them!" He added: "I believe that our interlocutors are convinced of that."

Mr Walesa, for his part, is making frequent appeasing statements: "If we are asked what our attitude is toward the government," he stated in an interview with POLITYKA Saturday, "my answer is that we realize that we must help each other in order to steer through the difficult times awaiting us." The Solidarity leader stresses that he is giving many proofs of moderation and doing all he can to avoid provocations. He concluded: "We do not want to overthrow socialism. Not in the least. We are behaving calmly and I would like to add in passing that we want to help still further. Socialism is a good path but it must be a Polish path." Therefore a new atmosphere is undoubtedly being created.

In addition, specific agreements were reached during the talks. The most important concerns the government's authorization for Solidarity to found an independent weekly. That is clearly a major concession. The authorities also agreed to the printing machines sent from abroad, blocked by customs up to now, not only being delivered to Solidarity but also exempted from duty. On another point it was agreed that the 2 million workers who have not yet received wage increases--they are mainly health service workers, postal workers and teachers--would receive them before the end of November. Another very important decision for the future is that it was agreed that regular consultations, although at a somewhat lower level and with more limited participation, would henceforth take place between the trade unions and the government. Mr Barecki also revealed to me that the authorities would today give Solidarity a draft of talks, confirming in writing the promises made by the government.

Mr Kania is fully aware of this and that is why he has placed his policy under the triple banner of fidelity to socialism, reform and democratization and, finally, national union. On the television Saturday evening a commentator paid a glowing tribute, backed by quotations, to the attitude taken by Cardinal Wyszynski and the Holy Father himself. [paragraph continues]

In addition, after the success of his trip to Moscow, the Polish leader now has more room to maneuver--at least for a while--in order to carry out this policy. This success also gives him hope, on the overseas plan, for some moderation in the stance taken by the East Germans and Czechoslovaks. That is probably what KURIER POLSKI was referring to Saturday when it wrote: "The Soviets' understanding of our problems is an encouragement for us. We would like that understanding to become general in Europe." There is no doubt that while last week may have appeared fraught with danger to the Polish leaders, this week is opening in an atmosphere of cautious hope for them, the first time they have had such hope for a long time.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON VISIT OF BRITAIN'S LORD CARRINGTON

AU051055 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 31 Oct 80 p 7

[Communique issued in Warsaw on the 29-31 October official visit to Poland by Lord Carrington, secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs of Great Britain]

[Text] PAP--At the invitation of Minister of Foreign Affairs Jozef Czyrek, Lord Carrington, secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs of Great Britain, paid an official visit to Poland on 29-31 October.

Lord Carrington was received by PZPR First Secretary Stanislaw Kania, State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski and Premier Jozef Pinkowski and had talks with Minister Jozef Czyrek.

The talks were held in a friendly and meaningful atmosphere. The two ministers discussed the development of UK-Polish relations and exchanged views on a number of international issues.

The two ministers reaffirmed their governments' intention to promote further mutual development of relations on the principles of the declaration on developing friendly relations between the Polish People's Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and on those contained in the CSCE Final Act. The declaration was signed in Warsaw on 15 May 1975.

While reviewing Polish-British political, economic and cultural contacts, the two ministers noted with satisfaction that these contacts help develop friendly relations of productive and mutually advantageous cooperation between European states on the principles of equality, mutual respect and agreement with the UN Charter. They reaffirmed the importance they attach to development of British-Polish trade and announced their support for increased economic, industrial, technical and cultural cooperation and for further development of contacts between the two nations.

The two ministers made a sweeping exchange of views on international relations, paying special attention to the issues affecting East-West relations.

They expressed their concern over the increased tension in international relations and exchanged views on ways to decrease it. In that context they stressed the importance of the military aspects of security and the need for further progress in the sphere of controlling armaments and disarmament. As representatives of the CSCE Final Act signatories the two ministers discussed the coming Madrid meeting and once again reaffirmed the need to strictly observe all the CSCE Final Act principles and to implement all of them. In connection with the Madrid meeting the two ministers agreed that it would be useful to promote negotiations on effective means to creat trust. They also noted the present proposals on that issue and expressed the hope that the Madrid meeting will make a large contribution to strengthen trust in Europe and to detente.

The two ministers recognized the importance of the Vienna talks and stressed the need for progress in these talks, on the principles of equal security for all participants.

They stressed the contribution of SALT to strengthen international security and stability and welcomed the American-Soviet talks in Geneva.

The two ministers stressed that relations among all countries must develop on the principle of strict observance of the UN Charter and expressed the hope that the problems in the Middle East and in all other regions of the world--such problems are not giving rise to concern--will be solved speedily and with justice.

The two sides agreed that their talks had been useful and had contributed to further development of mutually advantageous relations between the United Kingdom and Poland and to strengthening contacts between the two countries. The two ministers decided to continue along those lines.

Lord Carrington invited Minister Jozef Czyrek to pay an official visit to Great Britain.

The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

VISIT OF VIETNAMESE FOREIGN MINISTER THACH CONTINUES

Visit to Institute, Museum

LD042146 Warsaw PAP in English 2019 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Nov (PAP)--The Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach paid a visit here today to the Polish Institute of International Affairs. He saw the national museum in Warsaw as well.

End of Talks

LD042156 Warsaw PAP in English 2031 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Oct (PAP)--The visiting Foreign Minister of the Vietnamese Socialist Republic Nguyen Co Thach was received here today by Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland Jozef Pinkowski. On the same day, the plenary Polish-Vietnamese talks, presided over by foreign ministers of the two countries, Jozef Czyrek and Nguyen Co Thach, ended at the Polish Foreign Ministry. The talks centered on bilateral relations and some international issues, especially the situation in Europe and South-East Asia.

WROCLAW RAILROAD STRIKE DECLARED OVER; AGREEMENT SIGNED

LD041710 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] I hereby announce the end of our strike. Would you please inform by telex and telephone the discontinuation of the strike and resumption of work.

[Local radio correspondent] I consult my watch. It is 1450. Thus after several hours of long talks the text of the agreement between the government commission led by Vice Minister Czeslaw Goscilowicz and the Interfactory Consultative Committee of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union [NSZZ] Solidarity, of enterprises affiliated in the rolling stock repair shops [ZNTK] amalgamation, has been signed. After the signing of the identical copies of the agreement containing 25 points dealing with health, social welfare, production and pay for nearly 50,000 workers employed in the amalgamation, I am asking the chairmen of both commission to the microphone.

Minister Czeslaw Goscilowicz, may I ask you for a few words.

[Goscilowicz] This is of immense importance for us since in the current situation in rail transport the role and importance of good work done by repair shops is growing all the time and one could even say decisive. I am very glad that we succeeded in working out a joint and agreed upon manner and course for the implementation of the demands. I am convinced that the implementation of the agreements reached will contribute on the one hand to the improvement of the work and pay conditions for employees working in the ZNTK and on the other will be conducive to increased productivity and thus to a better satisfying of the repair requirements of rail transport.

[Radio correspondent] Thank you very much. At the microphone is the Chairman of the Consultative Committee of the NSZZ Solidarity Zbigniew Plucinski.

[Plucinski] A few moments ago we initialed the most sensitive demand, the pay demand. I think that these talks will be continued over all matters affecting the wide masses of employees in our enterprises, their social problems and general matters. The strike has been discontinued. We have come to an agreement. We are embarking on honest, sincere and peaceful work.

Further on Agreement

LD050942 Warsaw PAP in English 0810 GMT 5 Nov 80

["'Solidarnosc' and Government Commission Sign Agreement"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Nov (PAP)--An agreement was signed in Wroclaw tonight between the government commission and the "Solidarnosc" union Coordinating Commission representing workers of the rollong stock repair enterprises. The agreement covers 25 postulates concerning the fundamental issues of wages, living and working conditions, organizational and other matters.

The signing of the document put an end to a several-hour strike staged by the crews of some repairs works. The negotiations were tough because of the serious differences of opinions between representatives of the government commission and crews on the submitted (?postulates). The sides managed, however, to reach an agreement.

Strike must always be treated, if only because of the country's hard economic situation, as an extreme measures of settling disputes. It does not help obtain means for pay rises and intensifies tension. Everything must be done to prevent work stoppages. This principle must apply equally to both sides--the employees and the economic management. The important thing is to settle controversies through negotiations. Experience confirms that it is possible when the sides show mutual understanding and good will. Feeling glad that the agreement has been signed one cannot but regret that a strike was not avoided, even though it was short.

GDANSK RAILROAD REPAIR SHOP OBSERVES WORK STOPPAGE

LD041934 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 1540 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] At 1000 today work stopped at the railroad rolling stock repair shop in Gdansk just as at all other repair shops throughout the country. The reason for the stoppage was the failure to settle demands of workforces mainly concerning pay increases in railroad rolling stock repair shops [ZNTK] which have not been included in the recently signed agreement in Wroclaw.

At 1000 today in Wroclaw another round of talks began between the commission of the Ministry of Transportation and ZNTK representatives from the whole country. The pay demands of the workers are certainly right and workers at the railroad repair shops are no different from railroadmen working on the line. But we all know how important transportation is in every circumstance and particularly in the present domestic situation. Our railroad stock is very modest and a break in repaid and overhaul work must create further negative results. Thus, the problem of ZNTK workers must be settled, but without damage on a national scale.

Today red and white flags appeared on all health centers in Gdansk Voivodship and some health service workers wore red and white armbands, thus expressing their just protest against their demands not being settled. They demand the speedy arrival in Gdansk of the government commission authorized to conduct binding talks. Health service workers are working nonstop, realizing that they cannot and would not deprive citizens of health care and protection.

INDEPENDENT TRANSPORT UNION, MINISTRY INITIAL AGREEMENT

LD042310 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] An agreement between the central board of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union of Transport and Road Workers and the Ministry of Transportation was initialed today. It encompasses demands and proposals submitted by workforces in transport and road construction.

MOCZAR SPEAKS AT ZBOWID COUNCIL SESSION

LD041128 Warsaw PAP in English 0213 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Nov (PAP)--The main council of ZBoWID, the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy affiliating 650,000 war veterans held its plenary session here today.

The council recalled Piotr Jaroszewicz from the post of its chairman and elected to that post Mieczyslaw Moczar, outstanding participant in the national liberation struggle against Nazi aggressors, fighter for the consolidation of people's rule in Poland and merited state and social activist.

The newly elected chairman of the ZBoWID main council, Division General Mieczyslaw Moczar stressed in his speech that the political atmosphere in the country was getting normalized but this was happening very slowly. In these conditions the adventurist tendency (?was) becoming particularly dangerous towards the escalation of demands, towards the sharpening of social tensions. A positive aspect of the situation, according to Moczar, is the fact that there is an ever wider understanding among the society for the existing difficulties.

War veterans have the moral right to tell the younger generation that their generation has done a lot for Poland in spite of the mistakes made, Mieczyslaw Moczar continued.

Simultaneously, we have to tell the young people openly that the security of our nation and the prosperous future of the country are guaranteed by the coalition system of alliances with socialist states and in the first place by the alliance and friendship with the Soviet Union.

Next, Mieczyslaw Moczar referred to the atmosphere prevailing on the All Souls' Day and recalled that Poland was the country which had suffered enormous human losses during the Second World War. Our intelligentsia, youth, workers and farmers were the [words indistinct] of destruction. One cannot fail to mention the fact that among the six million murdered Poles there were about 3 million Polish citizens of Jewish extraction who for centuries have been living among us in the Polish lands co-creating our history, who have made a great contribution to our culture and science.

Discussing the problems of the war veterans movement Gen Mieczyslaw Moczar criticized the decision taken in the seventies to establish a Ministry for War Veterans Affairs. This decision has in effect seriously limited the independence of ZBoWID's activity. The speaker put forth a postulate to immediately liquidate that ministry and proposed that the (?means) at its disposal be transferred to the ZBoWID main council.

After the discussion, during which thirteen speakers took the floor, the session of the ZBoWID main council adopted a resolution which says that members of the union fully support the resolutions of the PUWP and other allied parties as well as of all social forces working toward the comprehensive renewal of our social-political life on the basis of principles of the socialist system.

Proceeding from the assumption that the cause of overcoming the present crisis and the necessity to accomplish a thorough renewal of our public life is a task for all Polish patriots, the union calls on all members of ZBoWID to actively join in the process of progressive transformations, in the creation of the atmosphere favouring social discipline, effective work, responsibility for the fate and development of the county, says the resolution.

The union expresses a view that we need now more than ever a united, collective effort in favour of effective work and fulfillment of civic duties. The resolution reflects the view that the tightening of alliance and friendship with the Soviet Union, with all fraternal socialist countries is (?an indispensable) condition of the lasting security of Poland and her prosperous future, the document stresses.

CREATIVE CIRCLES TO BE CONSULTED ON NEW CENSORSHIP LAW

LD041036 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] An open party meeting of literary people was held in the house of literature in Warsaw yesterday. The role and tasks of the state were outlined by Minister of Culture and Art, Jozef Tejchma, who stressed that culture should become one of the most important elements in our national life and promote social integration.

During the discussion, the writers put forward many questions and demands, concerning among other things the democratization and extension of creative freedom.

Jerzy Waszczuk, who was present at the meeting, informed them that creative circles will soon be consulted on the draft of the new law on censorship.

SZCZECIN REPORTS PILA VOIVODSHIP HARVEST PROGRESS

LD041010 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 1540 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Summary] In Pila Voivodship, potatoes have been lifted from 48,000 hectares, constituting 92 percent of the crop; sugar beets have been lifted from about half of the area sown; and 83 percent of the maize harvest has been completed.

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH NIGERIA--Alhaji Ibrahim Gusau, Nigerian minister of agriculture, was received in Warsaw by Vice Premier S. Mach; Minister of Agriculture L. Klonica; R. Karski, minister of foreign trade and maritime economy; and A. Jedynak, minister of heavy and agricultural machines industry. The sides discussed Polish-Nigerian economic relations and agricultural cooperation. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 Oct 80 p 7 AU]

VISITING YUGOSLAV DELEGATION--On 29 October R. Karski, minister of foreign trade and maritime economy, received a Yugoslav economic delegation led by M. Bojanic, chairman of the Crvena Zastava plant, to discuss Polish-Yugoslav economic-trade cooperation, paying special attention to motor industry cooperation. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 Oct 80 p 7 AU]

CHANGES IN GOVERNMENT POSTS--The chairman of the Council of Ministers has appointed Wieslaw Kiczan first vice minister of mining; Zbigniew Klonowski and Jan Tyc vice ministers of mining; and Eugeniusz Gorzelak and Stanislaw Tuszewski deputy chairmen of the Planning Commission. He recalled Bronislaw Prodgorski from the post of vice minister of mining and Jerzy Maciak and Andzej Sikorski from the posts of deputy chairmen of the Planning Commission and thanked them for their services. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Oct 80 p 2 AU]

ANDREI MEETS WITH JAPANESE DEPUTY MINISTER

AU042029 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1918 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] Bucharest, 4 Nov (AGERPRES)--Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, received Yasue Katori, deputy minister of foreign affairs of Japan, chairman for Japan of the joint Romanian-Japanese governmental commission.

During the talks, the ascending course was highlighted of the bilateral relations in various domains of mutual interest with emphasis on the existence of numerous possibilities of intensifying and diversifying them, on the economic plane in particular. Information and opinions were exchanged on some questions of the contemporary life and the two sides' wish was expressed of consolidating their cooperation on an international plane, at the UN, in the Security Council and within other international bodies and organizations.

Economic Communique Adopted

AU042100 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] Bucharest, 4 Nov (AGERPRES)--The third session of the joint Romanian-Japanese governmental commission that took place in Bucharest over November 3-4, 1980 concluded its proceedings on November 4.

At the end of the proceedings a joint communique was adopted mentioning that the two delegations presented their countries' economic situation and reviewed the achievements and existing problems in the economic and commercial relations between their countries, at the same time exchanging views on the future expansion and diversification of economic and commercial relations, as well as on other bilateral questions. The two delegations noted that there were real economic possibilities that were not fully capitalized yet and agreed that efforts should be made by both the Romanian and the Japanese side for the promotion and diversification of bilateral economic relations. In this respect, the importance was highlighted of the actions of industrial cooperation, including the cooperation in third countries. It was agreed that the fourth session of the joint commission take place in Tokyo in 1981.

CEAUSESCU GREETS ALGERIAN PRESIDENT ON NATIONAL DAY

AU011627 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0915 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Bucharest, 1 Nov (AGERPRES)--On the national day of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, Romania's president, Nicolae Ceausescu, sent a telegram of congratulations to Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic, secretary-general of the National Liberation Front, whereby the conviction is expressed that the relations of close friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the two countries, as well as their cooperation in the international arena will expand and consolidate steadily for the benefit of the Romanian and Algerian peoples, of the cause of peace, detente and collaboration among all the states of the world.

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS RCP POLITICAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

AU042035 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] Bucharest, 4 Nov (AGERPRES)--During the November 4 meeting of the Political Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the RCP Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, read an account of the official visit of friendship he paid together with Elena Ceausescu to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia over October 22-24 at the invitation of the president of the Presidium of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and of the president of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

The Political Executive Committee fully approved and was highly appreciative of the results of the fresh Romanian-Yugoslav summit dialogue which highlighted the steady and lasting relations between the two parties, countries and peoples, in the development of which an exceptional role was played by Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Josip Broz Tito.

The official talks President Nicolae Ceausescu had with the president of the Presidium of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Cvijetin Mijatovic, and with the delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia led by Lazar Mojsov, president of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, talks that proceeded in an atmosphere of warm friendship and mutual understanding characteristic of the relations between the two parties, countries and peoples, materialized in important decisions synthesized in the joint declaration, in the joint communique on the talks between the Romanian Communist Party and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, in the other documents convenanted during the visit.

The Political Executive Committee appreciates the political significance of the joint declaration which, reasserting the guidelines of the relations between Romania and Yugoslavia, also defines the objectives of their future development. The joint declaration highlights the two sides' determination to develop collaboration in the mutual interest, particularly in machine building, electrotechnology, electronics, metallurgy, chemistry, scientific and technological research, power engineering, fuels, ores and other basic raw materials, as well as in agriculture. It also points to the need for introducing new, adequate organizational forms, such as joint companies for promoting and intensifying mutual economic collaboration and the setting up of joint organizations for actions in third countries, the expansion of collaboration in sea, rail and road transport. The document also stresses the necessity of intensifying the reciprocal relations and cooperation in culture, education, science, health protection, information, tourism and sports, of a better mutual knowledge of the achievements of the two countries.

The Political Executive Committee also highlights the great importance of the agreement on the program of long-term development of the economic, technical and scientific collaboration, signed during the visit, which provides stable bases and opens broad prospects for raising the Romanian-Yugoslav cooperation onto a higher stage.

The Political Executive Committee is highly appreciative of the determination of the RCP and LCY to continue and enrich the exchange of opinions and information in the spirit of mutual respect and trust, on the ways and practice of socialist development, on the relations and collaboration with the communist parties, with all the democratic, progressive and peaceloving forces, on all the important problems of the struggle for peace, socialism and social progress in the world.

The Political Executive Committee points to the particular significance of the Romanian-Yugoslav exchanges of opinions on current international issues when the identity or closeness of standpoints and the rectitude of the assessments enshrined in the joint Romanian-Yugoslav documents was noted with satisfaction.

The determination of Romania and Yugoslavia was highlighted to strengthen their cooperation on an international plane in order to further make their contribution to the general efforts for halting tension and resuming the process of detente, peace and respect for national independence and sovereignty, for solving interstate litigations by peaceful, negotiated means on the basis of the principles of the UN Charter, for eliminating the policy of force, any form of domination and oppression from international relations. Stress was laid on the importance the two countries attach to European security, to the promotion of a broad collaboration on the European Continent, to the consistent and integral application of all the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act, to the thorough preparation and unfolding of the Madrid meeting. The reassertion of the resolution of Romania and Yugoslavia was appreciated to further work for the promotion of bi- and multilateral collaboration in the Balkans in various domains of joint interest.

The Political Executive Committee highlighted the importance of intensified efforts for eradicating underdevelopment and building a new world economic order, through some structural transformations in the current system of international economic relations--prerequisite for achieving international political and economic stability, for maintaining peace and security in the world.

Highlighted was the importance the two countries attach to the nonaligned policy in the promotion and strengthening of peace, progress, independence, equal cooperation, in the fight for liquidating the colonialist and imperialist policy, against any form of interference in the internal affairs of other peoples, against pressure from the outside, for the building of a new system of international political and economic relations.

Special appreciation was expressed of Romania's and Yugoslavia's determination to intensify their cooperation within the UN, the Group of 77 and other international bodies, in order to make, in the future too, their active contribution to finding some durable and just solutions to the problems confronting mankind.

The Political Executive Committee also points out the importance of the talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and the delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, expressing its firm conviction that they will further stimulate the solidarity between the two communist parties--dynamizing factor of the evolution of the two countries' and peoples' traditional friendship and cooperation. Satisfaction was expressed for the successful development of the relations and cooperation between the other sociopolitical organizations of the two countries, for the more powerful consolidation of Romanian-Yugoslav friendship.

Unanimously appreciating the understandings and conclusions covenanted, the Political Executive Committee traced tasks to ministries, to other central state bodies for translating into fact the decisions reached, for more intensively developing the Romanian-Yugoslav multilateral cooperation.

During the same meeting, the Political Executive Committee also analysed the stage of the fulfillment of the plan for industrial production in October, 1980. Appreciation was expressed of the positive results scored in the obtainment of the net and marketable production, as well as of the fulfillment of the investment plan.

A series of laggings were shown, particularly as regards the activity in the building-assembly sector, the observance of the terms when a series of units were to be commissioned, as well as exports. The Political Executive Committee recommended the government, the ministries to take most firm measures to make up for all laggings and mobilize the forces with a view to integrally fulfilling, at all parameters, the plan for industrial production in November and December, as well as throughout 1980.

The Political Executive Committee also traced a task with regard to the concentration of all forces in agriculture on the completion, in a few days' time, of the harvesting of autumn crops, of maize in particular, on the transportation and storing of production and products meant for the central stock with a view to ensuring an appropriate supply of the population and to meeting the needs of the national economy.

The Political Executive Committee established that a maximal mobilization of all forces in agriculture be ensured in this period for carrying on autumn farm operations in time and in best conditions despite adverse weather conditions with a view to ensuring food for the population and raw materials for industry.

The Political Executive Committee also analysed questions related to coal extraction, the appropriate supply and functioning of the electric power plants fuelled on coal. Measures were traced for the improvement of the extraction activity, particularly for the daily delivery to plants of the entire quantity of coal extracted. It is only the production delivered to plants and to the market that will be considered as achieved production.

The Political Executive Committee established measures for the ensurance of a normal supply of enterprises and institutions, of the population with electric power within the limits of the shares established.

The Political Executive Committee also solved a series of routine questions of the party and state activity.

SOCIALIST REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY MARKED IN TIRGOVISTE

AU050943 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 4 Nov 80 p 3

[Text] A festive meeting took place at the trade union cultural house in Tirgoviste on 3 November devoted to the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution [GOSR]--an event which was attended by representatives of local party-state bodies, of mass and civic organizations and by a great number of working people.

V.I. Drozdenko, ambassador of the Soviet Union to Bucharest, and other embassy staff were also present.

In his speech delivered on this occasion, Comrade Nicolae Stefan, secretary of the Dimbovita County RCP Committee, stressed the historical importance of GOSR and made extensive reference to the successes achieved by the Soviet peoples in building communism in the USSR. The speaker then spoke about the achievements recorded by our people under RCP leadership in building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism. He stressed the good relations of friendship and cooperation established between our parties, countries and peoples and the particular importance of the talks and meetings between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Leonid Brezhnev for expanding and diversifying those relations to their mutual interest and that of the cause of peace and socialism.

Taking the floor, V.I. Drozdenko, ambassador of the Soviet Union, in turn stressed the great importance of GOSR organized and led by the Communist Party headed by V.I. Lenin. He then spoke about the achievement recorded by the Soviet working people in the process of building the socialist and communist society.

Referring to the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation at various levels established between our peoples and parties, the Soviet ambassador emphasized the importance of the meetings and talks between Comrade Leonid Brezhnev and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu for further developing those relations under mutually advantageous conditions to the benefit of the cause of socialism and peace throughout the world.

At the end of the meeting, local amateur ensembles gave a performance.

A photo exhibition was organized on this occasion depicting aspects of communist construction in the neighboring friendly country.

STATE COUNCIL DECREE ON EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRY INCENTIVES

AU041030 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 1 Nov 80 p 3

[Decree issued by the Romanian State Council on "Incentives for Working Personnel in the Extractive Industry Who Exceed the Planned Production of Crude Oil, Coal and Other Raw Materials]

[Text] The State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania decrees:

Article 1--Working personnel employed in the extractive industry who exceed planned itemized production of crude oil, coal, nonferrous ores and other raw materials, thus contributing to meeting raw material requirements in the national economy and to cutting back imports, will receive special premiums for each ton or other unit of product measurement obtained in excess of the plan.

Article 2--The products and amount of special premiums per product unit are stipulated yearly in the National Uniform Plan of Socioeconomic Development, up to a maximum of 15 percent of the value of products obtained in excess of the plan.

Article 3--Premiums due in accordance with the provisions of the present decree are paid out annually, above and beyond other rights envisaged in the law, to workers, foremen, engineers and technicians and other working personnel in production units which have effectively contributed to exceeding the itemized production plan.

Article 4--The funds required to pay out special premiums per product unit are derived from the finances of the respective enterprise, above and beyond the planned remuneration fund.

Article 5--The provisions of the present decree will come into force as of 1981.

The 1981 quotas established for products obtained in excess of the plan are listed in the annex which constitutes an integral part of the present decree.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Annex: Quotas applicable in 1981 for products obtained in excess of the plan:

1.	Crude oil	15 percent
2.	Gasoline	15 percent
3.	Usable by-product gas, at 15 degrees celsius and 760 hg column	15 percent
4.	Lignite and brown coal	15 percent
5.	Net pit coal	15 percent
6.	Washed coking pit coal	5 percent
7.	Copper concentrate	15 percent
8.	Lead concentrate	15 percent
9.	Zinc concentrate	15 percent
10.	Gold concentrate	15 percent
11.	Silver concentrate	10 percent
12.	Iron ore in the equivalent of 100 percent iron	15 percent
13.	Pyrite concentrate	15 percent
14.	Sulphur concentrate	10 percent
15.	Calimani 45 percent sulfur concentrate	10 percent
16.	Barite	12 percent
17.	Washed quartz sand	10 percent
18.	Refractory clay	10 percent
19.	Treated kaolin	15 percent
20.	Feldspar	12 percent
21.	Molybdenum disulphide	5 percent
22.	Molybdenum concentrate	8 percent
23.	Bismuth concentrate	5 percent

REAGAN VICTORY SEEN REFLECTING DESIRE FOR 'CHANGE'

LD051040 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0923 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Washington, 5 Nov (TANJUG)--Ronald Reagan has been elected new U.S. President by Americans who want to bring back "the good old times" when their country was both economically and politically more powerful than today.

The above is the first assessment of observers here, who set out, however, that the surprisingly strong support Reagan received in the election is not an expression of either nostalgia for the old times or a shift to the right but, simply of the wish for America to change and regain its former world role.

It is believed that the weak economic situation, high inflation and unemployment account for Carter's defeat as does also Reagan's insistence that the United States must have military supremacy over the Soviet Union and that the Carter policy has contributed to the country losing the supremacy.

Somebody had to bear the guilt for social ailments and the state of the nation, for economic difficulties and the hostages held in Iran. The election has found Carter guilty. It is for this reason that one would rather say that Americans have not voted as much for Reagan as they have against Carter.

The majority of Americans who on television explained why they voted for Reagan blamed Carter for the economic situation and for having contributed, with armament expenditure cuts, to the Soviet Union overtaking the U.S. militarily.

The initial assessments presented here indicate that Reagan could be expected to abandon many of his extreme stands advocated during the election campaign. The conviction growingly prevails here that, as the head of state, Reagan will have to pick moderate conservatives for advisers and aides. The further maintenance of hard stands would, it is held here, be an impediment also to cooperation within the North Atlantic alliance.

The latest election returns show that Republican candidate Reagan won 35 states and Democratic candidate Carter, only four. Reagan has so far won 403 electoral votes and Carter, only 35. According to yet incomplete returns, Republican candidates lead also in the battle for congressional seats, that is, both Senate and House seats.

Quite unexpectedly, Reagan has received the votes of even those social structures and groups which had been expected to place trust in Carter. One third of Jewish voters, the majority of voters in the South, an unexpectedly large number of industrial states, including even Democratic New York, the majority of Catholic voters and half of woman-voters have voted Reagan. Black voters for the most part stayed with Carter but not in large enough numbers to influence the election outcome.

SUNDIC: DJURANOVIC PRC VISIT 'STEP FOREWARD' IN COOPERATION

LD041914 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, is leaving the day after tomorrow for an official and friendly visit to the PRC at the invitation of Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang. The relations between the two countries are the topic of a commentary by Milika Sundic:

Among the series of significant state, party, economic, and cultural contacts between Yugoslavia and China, the visit by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, to Beijing represents a fresh confirmation of the all-round friendly cooperation between the two socialist countries, in line with the principles of full equality, non-interference in internal affairs and mutual trust.

Thanks to efforts by both sides, the relations between China and Yugoslavia have been developing in recent years along an ascending line and have reached that desirable level which makes it possible for both sides to continually enrich and consolidate their mutual friendship and cooperation in every sphere. President Tito's visit to the PRC and Hua Guofeng's visit to Yugoslavia marked a turning point in the relations between the two countries, both in the sphere of interstate relations and in the sphere of interparty relations. Everything that Presidents Tito and Hua Guofeng had discussed and on which they had agreed represents the basis for cooperation between Yugoslovaia and China both up to now as well as in the future.

Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, and his host Zhao Ziyang, who was elected as Chinese premier this summer, will talk in Beijing about the further promotion of Yugoslav-Chinese cooperation and topical international problems. In the sphere of bilateral cooperation, the two premiers and their associates are to discuss all the possibilities and determine the best ways for the speediest and more efficient overcoming of any possible hold-up in the development and promotion of economic relations between Yugoslavia and China. In this respect there are still considerable untapped and unforeseen possibilities and, above all, there is a mutual desire to realize these possibilities to mutual satisfaction. True enough, it should be placed on record that it is no simple matter to coordinate desires and needs in the sphere of economic relations, regardless of the degree of political cooperation between Yugoslavia and China. The reasons are known and do not represent a specific feature of Yugoslavia and China but of all developing countries which are facing the same problems.

With regard to the attitudes of Yugoslavia and China to topical international problems, it should be stated that there are both identical as well as different views. However, what is most essential and what marks the relations between two countries in that sphere is that neither of the two countries makes the need for cooperation and for periodical consultations on the trends in the world and on activity toward relaxing international tension either dependent on anything nor calls it into question. China holds Yugoslavia's nonaligned position and the role of the nonaligned movement in the world in high esteem. The internal processes of democratization and the growing opening toward the world have contributed to China--as a large country--becoming a factor in world politics which cannot be overlooked. Any of the crucial problems of today's world cannot be resolved either by bypassing China or by opposing it. True enough, China is not one of the superpowers but its influence on international trends is growing more and more and it is not a matter of indifference to anybody whither China goes, and even less China's view of crucial world problems. In this respect there is considerable confusion and even lack of understanding; but one must believe that there will be less and less of both.

Yugoslavia has always attached great significance to good and friendly relations with China and it will continue to do so in the future as well, all the more so since China too is greatly interested in both cooperation and friendship with Yugoslavia. It is precisely on this that our conviction about Veselin Djuranovic's visit to Beijing marking a fresh step forward in this direction is based.

MARTINOVIC VIEWS POLAND'S RELATIONS WITH ITS ALLIES

AU041416 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Nov 80 p 7

[Lazar Martinovic report]

[Excerpts] Warsaw, 2 Nov--The Moscow dialogue between Kania and Pinkowski and the highest Soviet leaders came at a time of not only strained relations and confrontation in the domestic political and economic fields, but also at a time of increased pressure by some of Poland's allies, particularly its closest neighbors.

Although in some of their latest speeches Honecker, Husak and Bilak expressed their faith in the constructive strength of the Polish party and the workers class, criticism and warnings were frequently voiced. The Polish party is being openly reproached for tolerating "counterrevolutionary elements" and an indirect concern that the Polish "bacillus" could infect other countries of the so-called "socialist community" is not being concealed.

Assurances that Poland is itself capable of settling accounts with "extremists" and "antisocialist forces" were also made by TRYBUNA LUDU in an article published on the eve of the dialogue in the Kremlin. Identifying those forces and their political concepts, the newpaper tried to convince Poland's allies that "no undermining of the system will be allowed," but that the sole alternative to that movement is an open and honest discussion on the mistakes and the program for the future and a firm reform of the social and economic system. With the assessment that this is an irrevocable process, the Polish leadership left for Moscow.

That position also certainly was the starting point in the Polish-Soviet talks. Such assurances--it is interpreted here--were able to direct the course of the dialogue toward a common wish to overcome the crisis by domestic political actions in whose protagonists--as evidenced by the brief joint communique--the Soviet side has "full confidence."

Moreover the view is prevailing that after the Moscow talks the pressure of the neighboring allied countries will subside, because in the Kremlin it was noted that a "unity of views" was reached.

The visit of Kania and Pinkowski to Moscow brought certain relief in Warsaw. This primarily refers to the fact that confidence was expressed in the ability of the Polish forces to normalize the situation in the country. The commentaries of leading newspapers carried yesterday and today also point to that.

The Polish press called the communique on the Kania-Pinkowski talks in Moscow an "important document, whose political weight is being appreciated both in the East and the West." Brezhnev's statement expressing the conviction that "the communists and the working people of fraternal Poland were able to resolve the serious problems of political and economic development" is the most frequently cited part of the communique in the Polish press, radio and television.

Although in assessing the Polish situation foreign observers give first place to Soviet readiness to leave to the Polish communists the solution of problems in their own country, the press does not reduce the problem of Polish-Soviet cooperation solely to the strategic-political framework. In solving its economic difficulties, Poland depends no less on its allies, particularly the USSR which takes over a third of the Polish overall exports.

Nonetheless, the question remains to what extent the Moscow talks will influence the other Polish allies who in the past have on various occasions and in various ways expressed their unconcealed dissatisfaction with the developments in Poland, particularly with the transformations in the political and public life. The conviction prevails that their attitude toward the Polish reality will be gradually changed.

NOVI SAD FIRM SIGNS EXPORT CONTRACT WITH ALBANIA

AU041835 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 2 Nov 80 p 3

[Text] Novi Sad, 1 Nov (TANJUG)--The Ventil basic organization of associated labor, which operates as part of the Pobeda machine, motor, and equipment factory of Novi Sad, has concluded a contract for the export of industrial fittings worth $182,000 to the Albanian market.

The Ventil basic organization is trying to carry out its business transaction before the agreed time limit. The first consignment of industrial fittings worth $50,000 was dispatched to the People's Republic of Albania at the beginning of October, while the entire business transaction will, judging by all indications, be completed by the end of the year.

NONALIGNED MINISTERS DEPART AFTER TALKS ON GULF CONFLICT

Malmierca, Qaddumi, Rao Departures

LD041802 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatain 1642 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Nov (TANJUG)--The foreign affairs ministers of Cuba, the PLO and India, Isidoro Malmierca, Faruq Qaddumi and Narashimha Rao, left our country today. They took part in the meeting of foreign affairs ministers which had been convened in connection with the decision to form a "good-will committee of nonaligned countries for Iran and Iraq," adopted at the meeting of ambassadors of nonaligned countries in New York. At Belgrade airport, Ministers Malmierca and Rao were seen off by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Faruq Qaddumi by Ignac Golob, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs.

Shahi, Chakulya Departures

LD051104 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0934 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Summary] Belgrade, 5 Nov (TANJUG)--Agha Shahi and Wilson Chakulya, foreign affairs ministers of Pakistan and Zambia respectively who had taken part in the nonaligned goodwill committee meeting, left Belgrade today. They were seen off by Ignac Golob, assistant federal secretary of foreign affairs.

COMMODITY EXCHANGE FIGURES WITH IRAN REPORTED

LD041538 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1420 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Summary] Belgrade, 4 Nov (TANJUG)--During the first 9 months of this year, the total commodity exchange between Yugoslavia and Iran reached the value of $125 million which is about $110 million more than the same period last year. The trade between the two countries is virtually balanced: The value of Yugoslav exports was $62 million and the value of imports about $63 million. This information was released today by the section for promotion of economic cooperation with Iran of the Yugoslav Federal Economic Chamber. According to assessments for the first half of the year, Yugoslav work organizations contracted exports to Iran valued over $100 million and during the recent Tehran International Trade Fair, new export business valued at $50 million was put under contract.

LEADERS GREET ALGERIAN COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

Mijatovic Greetings to Bendjedid

AU041836 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Nov 80 p 6

[Text] Belgrade, 31 Oct (TANJUG)--On the occasion of the anniversary of the Algerian revolution, Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY presidency, has sent a telegram on behalf of the SFRY Presidency and on his own behalf, with cordial greetings to Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria.

In addition to best wishes for the prosperity of the friendly Algerian people, the telegram also expresses the conviction that Yugoslavia and Algeria, together with other nonaligned countries, will continue to make efforts to consistently impiement the policy of non-alighment, and that the bilateral cooperation between the two countries, which has been fruitful in the past, will give even more significant results to their mutual benefit and in the spirit of traditional friendship.

Djuranovic Greetings to Abdelghani

AU041829 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Nov 80 p 6

[Text] Belgrade--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, has sent greetings on behalf of the Federal Executive Council and on his own behalf to Mohammed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani, prime minister of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, on the anniversary of the Algerian revolution.

Sending most cordial greetings for the great results achieved on the path of Algeria's comprehensive development, and wishes for the well-being of the Algerian people, for peace, cooperation and progress in the world, Veselin Djuranovic expressed the conviction that the cooperation between the SFRY and the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria on the bilateral and international plane will successfully develop, strengthen and expand in the interest of the peoples of the two countries and in the interest of the further affirmation of the nonaligned movement.

NEW PAKISTANI AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO MIJATOVIC

LD041746 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1459 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 4 Nov (TANJUG)--In the Palace of the Federation today Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, received the credentials of Dr Samiullah Mumahid Koreshi, the newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, and then had a friendly conversation with him.

MIJATOVIC HAS FAREWELL VISIT FROM DANISH AMBASSADOR

LD041748 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1501 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Nov (TANJUG)--Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, today received a farewell visit from Peter Michaelson, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Denmark in Belgrade, with whom he subsequently had a friendly talk.

KRAIGHER LEAVES ON TOUR OF LATIN AMERICA 4 NOV

LD041220 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1051 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 4 Nov (TANJUG)--Sergej Kraigher, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, left today on a routine JAT flight for an official and friendly visit to Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Nicaragua. Federal Executive Council member Radoje Knotic; Milorad Pesic, deputy federal secretary of foreign affairs; and Ante Ilic, head of department in the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs, left with Vice President Kraigher.

At Belgrade airport, Vice President Kraigher and his official party were seen off by Federal Executive Council member Vuko Dragasevic; Ivan Dolnicar, general secretary of the SFRY Presidency; Aleksandar Vojnovic, under secretary in the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs; and by several other senior officials of the SFRY Presidency. Hugo Pama, the Peruvian ambassador; Virgilio Bradford Hammitt; the ambassador of Panama; and the charges d'affaires of the Colombian and Ecuadorean embassies in Yugoslavia, Alonso Botero and Egbert Espinosa respectively, also saw them off.

Vice President Kraigher is due to arrive in Colombia tomorrow. He will pay an official and friendly visit to that country until 9 October.

JANZIC LEAVES FOR COLOMBIA TO ATTEND PARTY CONGRESS

LD051102 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0932 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Nov (TANJUG)--Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, left for Bogota today where as the representative of the LCY he will attend the 13th Congress of the Colombian Communist Party. Janzic will subsequently visit Venezuela and Mexico to meet and have talks with representatives of some parties and movements in those countries with which the LCY is cooperating.

MACEDONIAN PRESIDENCY, PRESIDIUM DISCUSS FOREIGN RELATIONS

AU041843 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 2 Nov 80 p 8

[Text] Skopje, 31 Oct (TANJUG)--The Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia and the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Macedonia, at a joint session today, discussed the share of this republic in shaping and implementing Yugoslav foreign policy. Within this framework, the session discussed topical questions pertaining to our country's cooperation with foreign countries, particularly with neighboring countries.

As announced, the Presidency and the Presidium assessed that SFRY relations and cooperation with the neighboring countries are basically developing in a positive direction and in the mutual interest, and that they contribute to the overall cooperation, peace and security in these areas, as well as further afield in Europe, in the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act.

At the session it was stressed that the Socialist Republic of Macedonia was making its contribution to the building and realization of the principled Yugoslav policy for lasting progress in relations and cooperation with the neighboring countries. As part of these efforts, the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia and the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Macedonia stressed the need for constant care and concrete efforts to gradually resolve pending questions with some neighboring countries on the basis of the principles of respect for the independence and sovereignty of every country, its territorial integrity and nonviolation of borders, noninterference in internal affairs and equality in mutual relations. These principles of the Yugoslav independent and nonaligned policy, as stressed at the session, are a permanent orientation in the further development of Yugoslavia's relations and cooperation with the neighboring countries.

FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL PROPOSES REBALANCE OF FEDERAL BUDGET

LD041332 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0925 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Nov (TANJUG)--The proposal to change and supplement the federal budget for 1980 has been put to the Yugoslav Assembly.

The Federal Executive Council has in fact proposed that the federal budget should be rebalanced to the extent of 3,991,000,000 dinars.

Accordingly, should the republics and provinces accept the proposal to rebalance the budget, the federal budget adopted at the end of 1979 amounting to 128,287,000,000 dinars should come to 132,278,000,000 dinars. In the explanation for the proposed changes, the proposer stresses that during the year federal budget expenditure went up because of the change in the exchange rate and because the anticipated expenditure for some users was not high enough.

In addition, federal budget revenue from customs duties and from turnover tax has not been implemented at the anticipated pace and to the envisaged value. Revenue from customs duties has been influenced primarily by the foreign trade exchange trends since imports have been reduced. Energy fuel economies also have to some extent disrupted the flow of money into the federal budget, particularly because of the reduced sales of liquid fuel.

ROKIC EXPLAINS DECISIONS ON NEW PRICE REGULATIONS

AU041712 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Nov 80 p 1

[V. Rokic report]

[Text] Belgrade, 31 Oct--There is really no more doubt that the latest decisions by the Federal Executive Council, about which we were informed yesterday at a press conference, indicate so far--at least for us--an unusual resolve in the struggle for the stabilization of economic trends. Let us say at once that the adopted decisions will undoubtedly cause much pain both indirectly and directly, through a chain reaction, but the breathless inflation, which to a great extent is encouraged by irresponsible behavior within and outside the economy, cannot be bridled and brought under control without breakage and pain.

The decisions refer to three problems. The prices of some industrial goods, including automobiles and some other goods of so-called high standard, goods which are plentiful in the market and there is no danger that their prices will increase because of their shortage, as well as luxury goods whose influence on the cost of living and the standard of living is negligible, will be formed freely according to supply and demand conditions. A logical supplement of this measures is a decision on even stricter conditions for obtaining consumer credits for goods of this kind, or rather an even greater selectivity in the policy of approving these credits. Finally, there is the decision imposing a ceiling on retail meat prices, the basic aim of which is to directly protect the consumers from its further rise in price.

Will the decision on a free formation of the prices of some industrial products--whose list is published in this issue--cause a further rise in the prices of these goods? It is not a matter merely of luxury goods. Furniture, for instance, except really luxurious furniture, is no luxury. A car of small power is also not a luxury. Therefore some people fear a possible even faster increase in the prices of these products. Perhaps this will happen in the initial rush. But this rush cannot be maintained for long in any case. In a clash with the market reality, either the prices will fall or the unsold stocks of these goods will pile up, and so will losses which nobody will be able to cover. Hardly anybody will decide to cover from the budget or from solidarity funds the losses arising because of high prices and enormous stocks of unsold goods of this nature.

The decision to make the conditions for granting consumer credits stricter is only a logical continuation of the previous decision.

However, something more should be said about the decision to impose ceilings on meat prices. It proceeds from the premise that the highest retail meat prices all over the country are formed on the basis of the cattle purchasing price which the Federal Executive Council laid down at the end of September this year, and which ought to apply in 1981. On the basis of these prices and on the basis of the corresponding coefficient, agreed some time ago by an accord among the republics and provinces, retail meat prices are formed.

Of course it was expected that the meat prices would be formed on the basis of these decisions in all the republics and provinces. However, this has not happened. The cattle purchasing prices continued to rise and tremendous pressure was exercised from all sides to increase them further and to increase retail meat prices in accordance.

In two republics and one province, the prices of meat are even now higher than the prescribed ceiling prices, and in Serbia proper an agreement has just been reached about a further, almost drastic, increase in the cattle purchasing price.

By establishing uniform ceiling prices for meat in all the SFRY territory, an irresponsible upward pressure on cattle prices will be prevented. With this decision, the prices in those regions where they are now above the ceiling will have to be reduced. This will lead to a fall in the price of cattle as well as fodder.

Another detail of the said decision deserves attention. An illogical feature strikes the eye in the list of ceiling prices: The prices of veal are almost equal to those of young beef or they are only insignificantly higher. This has been done on purpose, not to protect the lovers of veal but to protect calves. By protecting calves, the overall production of young beef will be increased more rapidly. In the past, one resorted to banning the slaughter of calves, but this did not yield the expected results. Butchers usually reacted to the ban by first breaking the leg of a calf and slaughtering the animal immediately afterwards. There were other twists and flouting of the ban regulations. With a low retail price of veal, the ban on slaughtering calves becomes superfluous. If the price of veal is almost equal to the price of young beef, or the price of calves equal to the price of steers, there is no farmer who will sell or slaughter a calf under such conditions. Surely he will prefer to fatten the animal and obtain a few months later a fattened steer which weighs four times as much and fetches that much more money. This is precisely what this measure aims at.

BRIEFS

NEW CHEF DE CABINET--Belgrade, 27 Oct (TANJUG)--The SFRY Presidency has decided to appoint Aleksandar Sokorac chef de cabinet of the president of the SFRY Presidency. Until now Aleksandar Sokorac has been an ambassador in the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1348 GMT 27 Oct 80 LD]

PUBLICATION OF BAKARIC'S WORKS--Zagreb, 30 Oct (TANJUG)--Preparations are under way for publishing the works of Vladimir Bakaric, a prominent theoretician of the Yugoslav socio-economic and political system. Bakaric has for years held ranking social and party posts and is currently a member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia and the Presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. The three volumes to be published next year by the "Informator" publishing house under the common title "The Creation and Building of Socialist Self-Management Yugoslavia" will include Bakaric's works written over the 1939-1962 period. [Excerpt] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1350 GMT 30 Oct 80 LD]